密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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JAPANESE PRESS OPPOSED TO LOAN JUST FLOATED

THE Japanese press expresses great resentment against the Reconstruction Loan of Y. 550,000,000 floated through New York and London bankers on February 13. Criticism is double-edged, first against the home government for borrowing abroad and likewise at what are deemed humiliating terms, and secondly against foreign bankers for exacting such high rate of interest and offering the bonds at such discounts. There is no question but that the loan is a revelation of the weakness of Japanese credit abroad as evidenced in the current exchange rate for the yen on the New York market and otherwise, and that there is grave danger of the money's being unwisely spent to the financial disadvantage of Japan in years to come. The loan is to be used for earthquake reconstruction needs, excepting £12,000,000 for the conversion of the 1905 loan maturing in 1925. The *Mainichi* characterizes the government "as driving the people in the darkest pit," basing its complaint on the abnormally high rate of interest and the excessively large amount of the loan with the consequent extravagance of expenditure. The *Chugai Shogyo* fears that future private borrowings abroad will be seriously embarrassed, which opinion is shared by Japanese bankers and businessmen generally and confirmed by editorial comment in the February 14 issue of the New York *Journal of Commerce* which warns Americans against extending private credit to Japanese firms because of the danger of a boom followed by a collapse. Another Japanese press comment is that the contract is a "deplorable failure and even a national humiliation," reflecting lack of confidence in the political stability of the country.

PARTICULAR bitterness is aroused in Japan through comparison of the terms of the recent American loans to Austria, the Argentine and the Dutch Indies which were apparently much more favorable. The interest rate asked Japan works out at 7 1/2 percent on the money actually invested, whereas Japan secured a British loan in 1905 at a rate of 4 1/2 per cent. However, American and British bankers feel that Japan should feel gratified at the terms. No security is asked by American bankers further than the pledge that the Japanese government put G.$5,000,000 annually into a sinking fund, G.$3,000,000 of which will go toward retirement of the loan at the end of thirty years. The British loan will be extingished by a half-yearly sinking fund operative after the fifth year, retiring the loan completely in 1959. The loan to Austria was specially secured and guaranteed by the powers. Furthermore, the Japanese loan is much larger than any post-war loan and to have offered less favorable

interest and to have offered the bonds at less discount would have imperilled the success of the flotation. The United States State department in approving the loan viewed the terms as most satisfactory to all concerned. The bonds as expected were sold without any trouble, chiefly due to the high standing of the firms which have underwritten them and placed them on the market. The American share of the loan is G. $150,000,000, and is being distributed for sale throughout America and through American banks in Holland and Switzerland by J. P. Morgan and Company, Kuhn, Loeb and Company and the National City and First National banks. The bonds were offered the public at 92 1/2, bear interest at 6 1/2 per cent, and mature in 30 years. Hope Company will handle the sale in Holland, to be made in American dollars, which is the first time such an issue was ever made. The London portion of the Japanese loan is £25,000,000, issued by the Westminster Bank, Ld; Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Yokohama Specie Bank, Baring Brothers and Company, Ld; Morgan, Grenfel and Company; N. M. Rothschild and Sons; and J. Henry Schroeder and Company. The loan is for 35 years, offered for sale at 87 1/2 and bearing 6 per cent interest. Applications for the conversion of the 4 1/2 per cent loan of 1905 are to be given preference, the basis of conversion being £125 of the new issue plus a small cash payment for £100 of the 1905 bonds. This conversion rate when announced caused a sharp drop in the existing Japanese loan. The British share of the loan is offered in various parts of the world, including Shanghai.

The success with which the loan has been floated is unquestioned. In America, it was oversubscribed by G.$100,000,000 within a couple of days. Stock exchange dealings in the new bonds began at 1 1/2 percent premium when placed on the London stock exchange on February 18 and rose to 1 3/4.

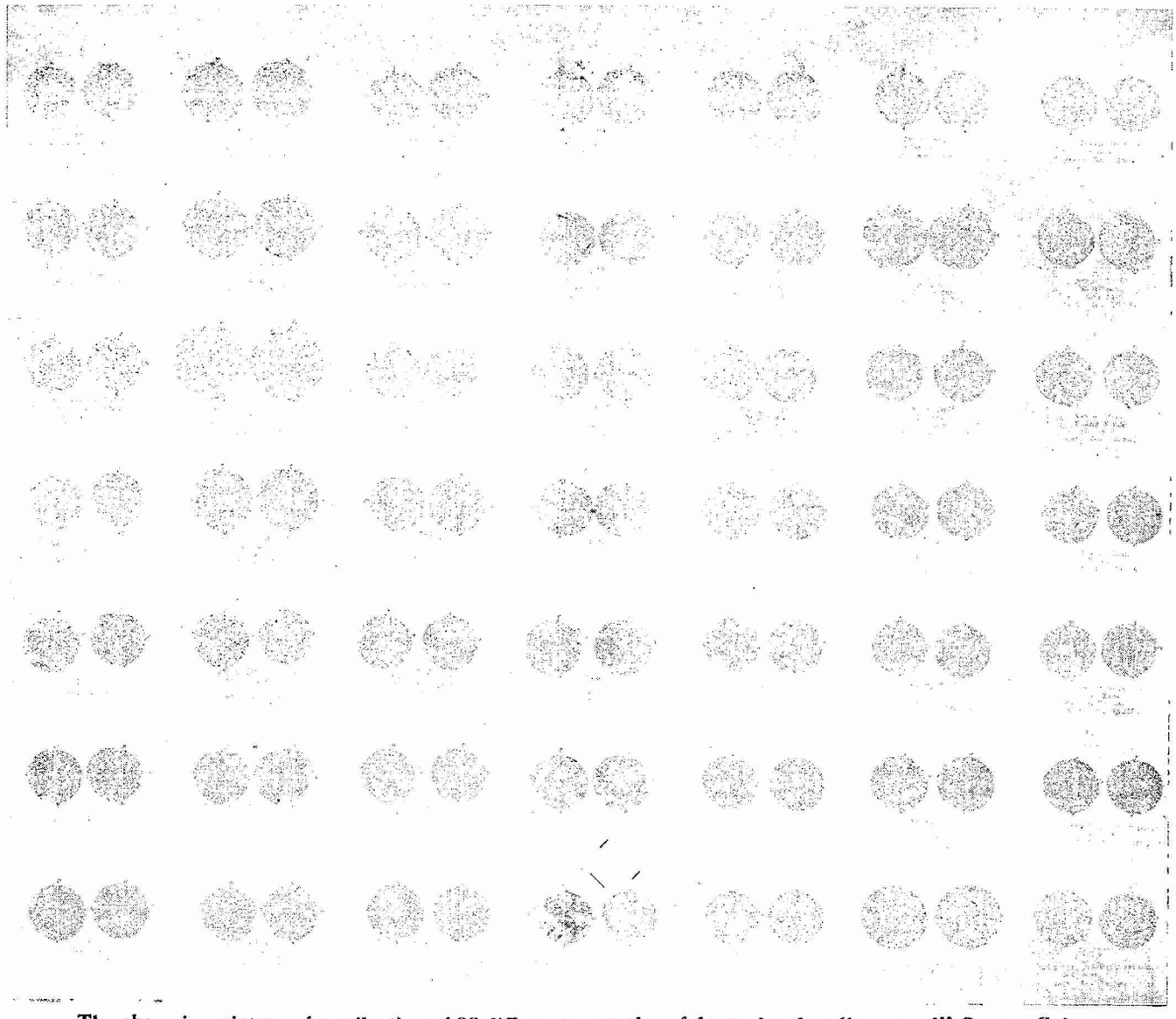
Commenting on the loan, the New York *World* stated: "The fact that a Japanese foreign loan has been raised in America is a symbol of everlasting peace between Japan and America. Japan has never neglected to refund her obligations for the past 2,000 years and the credit of the Japanese administrative government is quite as stable as its financial credit." The New York *Herald* opines: "The danger of collision between Japan and America has been greatly weakened by Japan's compromising attitude on naval reduction and the danger has been buried with the present issue of Japan's foreign loan in America." The New York *Times* editorializes: "American bankers will no more listen to any views about a possible collision between Japan and America. Japan's loan has more important meaning in a diplomatic sense than in a financial sense."

"SQUEEZING" THE SILVER IN THE YUAN DOLLARS

SOMETHING of a sensation was produced in Chinese financial and business circles in Shanghai last week through the publication in the *China Press* and the vernacular papers of an analysis of silver dollars recently produced in the Chinese Government Mint at Nanking. The dollars analyzed were of the familiar *Yuan* variety containing the likeness of former president Yuan Shih-kai and the date of the third year of the Republic. The analysis was made in the recently installed industrial research laboratory of Shanghai College, an American missionary institution. According to the analysis made at the college the dollars tested showed a silver content about half of one per cent below the Chinese government regulations of 1914 which are supposed to govern the production of coins at the various government mints. The analysis was made by the college on behalf of one of the influential foreign organizations in Shanghai and done because of a general feeling in financial circles in Shanghai that the *Yuan* dollar, the standard coin of China is now being depreciated as has been the practice for several years in respect to the subsidiary coinage. The director of the Nanking mint, Mr. Chao En-han has challenged the accuracy of the test made at the laboratory of Shanghai College and according to latest reports samples of the dollars are to be sent to the U. S. Government mint at San Francisco for another analysis in order to determine the truth of the matter.

THE fact that the Shanghai public has accepted as being generally accurate the report of the analysis showing a depreciation of the silver in the standard Chinese *Yuan* dollar is not surprising in view of what has been taking place for several years in respect to the subsidiary coinage of the Chinese Republic. According to the law of 1914 the dollar should contain 90 per cent of silver and 10 per cent of copper, but according to the China *Year Book* for 1923 the silver content in the dollar was later reduced to 89 per cent silver and 11 per cent copper. The 20 cent piece is supposed to contain 70 per cent of silver and 30 per cent of copper, the 10 cent piece is supposed to have the same proportions of silver and copper as the 20 cent coins while the smaller fractional coins or coppers are also specified in the law to contain 95 per cent copper, 4 per cent pewter and 1 per cent lead. The extent to which the element of "squeeze" has been applied by the various mints now under the control of the various provincial military officials is evident to anyone who goes to a cash-shop to get a dollar changed into small coins. Instead of receiving 5 twenty cent pieces for a dollar, one now receives his 5 twenty cent pieces and *in addition* a ten cent piece and a number of coppers often ranging to eight or nine. If one desires to change a dollar into copper one cent pieces the number received has such a wide variance that we hesitate to mention a specific number. Foreign firms dealing in commodities which sell at a small price are forced to charge off tremendous amounts every year because of this depreciation. The Shanghai Tramway Company for instance has been known to charge off losses as high as $25,000 monthly because of this "squeeze" on the smaller coins.

IF we did not have the visual proof of the depreciation in our daily handling of the coins, the irrefutable proof of the nefarious practice is shown in the fact that since the Republic came in and the militarists got control of things, the purchase and operation of mints has become one of the chief industries of the country. Almost every province now has its mint and the position of mint director is considered to be one of the most valuable "plums" in official life, prices ranging up to $100,000 being paid for these jobs, according to reports in the



The above is a picture of a collection of 98 different examples of depreciated or "squeezed" Copper Coins now being circulated in China. This subject is discussed in the accompanying editorial.

press. However in spite of the depreciation of the fractional currency which has gone on so long and to such an extent as no longer to excite comment, the militarists up to recent months have managed to keep the dollar up to standard. But now the standard coin, the *Yuan* dollar is apparently going the route of the coppers, ten and twenty cent pieces, if we are to believe the reports of recent analyses which have appeared in the native and foreign press. We are reproducing herewith a photograph of a collection of 98 depreciated copper coins which were collected in various parts of China by one of the large foreign companies in Shanghai. Each coin is accompanied with a certification showing where it was obtained and the current exchange rate in relation to the dollar. Unless the Chinese business men and bankers act at once to stop the threatening depreciation of the dollar, the chaos which will result in business in China is, or should be, apparent to all.

REGULATION OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

ONE is often reminded of the statement of Samuel Johnson that "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel" when we read of the outbursts in China usually carefully engineered from behind by the military interests against any measures being taken by foreign interests to protect their vast investments in the Chinese Government Railways which are now seriously endangered due to the bandit and military menace. The actual investment in property of the 3,800 miles of Chinese Government Railways is said to be considerably in excess of $500,000,000 in Chinese currency of which there is outstanding at the present time about $330,000,000 of funded loans. In addition to this there are outstanding unfunded loans on the Peking-Suiyan, Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow lines of somewhere between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000. This leaves at least $150,000,000 valuation owned by the Chinese Government. The unfunded obligations of the three lines mentioned above are approximately as follows; Peking-Suiyan $24,000,000, Peking-Hankow $17,000,000 and Tientsin-Pukow line $12,000,000. The principal creditors represented in the above by nationalities are American, Japanese, Chinese and British. The American obligations are said to be about one third of the total. The funded obligations of the Chinese railway lines amounting to about $330,000,000 are held in the form of bonds by British, French, Belgian and Japanese bankers, or have been sold through the banks to private investors.

THE above will serve to indicate roughly the foreign investment in the railways of China and also to give some idea of the natural anxiety of foreigners in regard to the precarious condition of the various lines because of the activities of the bandits and the militarists. Here is an example now being discussed in the press which shows what the military interests are doing to cripple the railroads. Recently the Peking Government decided to establish a base and station for the Chinese fleet at the Port of Tsingtao, which action of course was entirely proper and China's own business. But there is another side to the matter which has a wider interest when it is known that Peking, or military interests supporting Peking, when they decided to station the fleet at Tsingtao at the same time demanded that the Shantung Railway supply at once the sum of $400,000 to pay up arrears of salaries to the naval officers and men and in addition put up something like $100,000 monthly for the upkeep of the navy. Now this would be nobody's business but China's were it not for the fact that China still owes to the Japanese some $50,000,000 for this railway which was the price agreed upon at the Washington Conference when the Japanese interests in the railway as well as at Tsingtao were transferred to China. The Shantung railway, or otherwise the line running from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung province was built originally by the Germans. At the beginning of the European War it was taken over by the Japanese and the so-called "Shantung Question" grew out of the decision of the Paris Peace Conference confirming Japan in the possession of this road and the other former German interests in this province. This problem had a deep interest for Americans and was injected into the presidential campaign in the United States in 1920 when Harding ran against Wilson. This was the reason President Harding insisted that the question be settled at the Washington Conference and it was settled through an agreement whereby China was given possession of the road but bound herself to pay the Japanese Government the cost of construction and equipment based upon an agreed valuation of approximately $50,000,000. According to the terms only the interest was to be paid for five years but after that time the principal is to be repaid in annual installments running over a period of years. Now with the maintenance of the Chinese navy saddled upon the road it simply means that the interest and principal payments will be defaulted and Japan will be left in control.

THE situation on the other Government railways is practically the same, except that it is the maintenance of the armies which is saddled upon the roads instead of the navy. The Peking-Hankow line is controlled by General Wu Pei-fu; the Tientsin-Pukow line by the Tientsin branch of the Chihli party; the Peking-Mukden line is divided at the Great Wall, with General Chang Tso-ling in control of the northern end and the Chihli militarists in control of the southern end running from Peking to the Wall. And not to be outdone by his competitors for railroad honors and revenues, Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Canton in recent months has taken over and mortgaged that part of the Canton-Hankow line which has been constructed from Canton city to the northern boundary of Kwangtung province. We do not know which branch of the Chihli militarists is controlling the Peking-Suiyan line running north from Peking to Kalgan but the militarists control it; we may be assured of that. In the cases of all of these roads the revenues above bare operating expenses for salaries are being confiscated by the various militarists and used in the maintenance of the swollen armies. The equipment of the roads has been allowed to run down and in the case of the Peking-Hankow line there have been one or two occasions in the last few years when even the salaries of employes were in arrears because General Wu Pei-fu needed the money for his army. Foreign companies holding obligations against the various roads for materials supplied in good faith and on open tender with very few exceptions have not been paid for several years. Foreign bonded obligations have only been paid in cases where the foreigners have been in a position to bring pressure through their control over some other revenue-producing branch of the government such as the Customs Administration or the Salt Administration.

PRACTICALLY all construction of greatly needed new railways has been stopped even on such vital lines as the Canton-Hankow road, a road which if completed probably would do more to unify the country than any other single element. Under ordinary conditions the Chinese railways are all profitable—even to an extent that competent foreign engineers have declared that it would be possible to construct 25,000 miles of new road in China in the next ten or fifteen years purely from the profits of existing lines if honestly and efficiently administered. That the present government controlled lines are inefficiently managed and are being milked by the militarists to the last copper is generally known. It isn't necessary to discuss the technical details here since reports by competent investigators are on file in the State and Commerce departments of U. S. Government in Washington and in the files of every foreign firm of consequence in the Far East which has had any dealings with the Chinese Government railways in recent years. The various lines originally so promising from the standpoint of opening up China to the commerce of the world and to China herself have degenerated into playthings for the Tuchuns who send their armies up and down the land free of charge and who confiscate every dollar of revenue they can get their hands on. In the disgraceful bandit outrage of May and June last year the passenger train which was derailed and damaged was China's crack "Blue Express" consisting of modern drawing room cars and sleepers which had just been purchased in America and for which the British company which assisted in negotiating the deal, according to report, has not yet been paid. One of the demands of the bandit gang, which fortunately was not agreed to by the Chinese government when the foreign prisoners were released, was to the effect that the bandits be given control of a section of this railroad running through Shantung Province. This incident attracted attention throughout the world but little is heard regarding the smaller incidents, the pillaging of goods in transit at stations and from cars. It is necessary for shippers to supply guards not only for merchandise stored at stations but a separate guard for every car of material hauled. The raiding of stations by bandit gangs has become a common occurrence. During November of last year S. S. Keh, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and employed as an engineer on the Shantung Railway, was kidnapped and after being held captive for many weeks was murdered *after* his family had paid over to the bandit gang some $15,000 of ransom money. On February 1, Mr. K. E.

Bissell, traffic inspector on the Peking-Mukden line was knocked down and severely beaten by soldiers because of his refusal to disobey the regulations by attaching an extra car to the train for the personal use of the soldiers. There have been several recent incidents where whole trains have been held up and looted but these incidents of recent occurrence are cited as illustrations of the serious situation.

FOLLOWING the Lincheng incident of last year the Powers as represented by the Diplomatic Body at Peking have had under consideration the matter of protecting the Chinese railways against the depredations of bandits and militarists and although no official report regarding the specific intentions of the Diplomatic Body has as yet been presented to the Chinese Government it has been rumored in the newspapers that the demands will include:

1—A railway defence administration shall be established in the Ministry of Communications with a foreign officer as its head with police authority over all railways throughout the country.

2—Railway defence officers shall be established for all of the Chinese railways with foreigners in charge.

3—Standing railway guards controlled by the Railway Defence Administration shall be organized and stationed on all of the lines.

4—In order to guarantee the expenses of the standing railway guards foreigners shall be appointed as accountants and superintendents of railway affairs.

There has been considerable propaganda directed at the British as the alleged authors of the above proposal in view of the fact that the British financial interests have the largest investments in the lines, but regardless of the responsibility for the authorship of the recommendation, it is commonly known that the Diplomatic Body has not been in agreement on the subject itself and the Chinese as a result have exploited this to the detriment of any scheme involving foreign control of railway policing. The attitude of the American Government on the question is unknown which is unfortunate because it has caused added apprehension among American firms which hold obligations of the railways which have been in default for several years.

THE American Chambers of Commerce in China have for many months given serious consideration to the railway situation in China from the particular standpoint of the defaulted obligations held by American creditors. A special committee organized under the auspices of the Chamber in Peking and known as the American Creditors' Committee of the Chinese Government Railways has been functioning for many months. This body has made many recommendations during its life on the subject of railway finance and protection which have had the approval of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China and have been forwarded to Washington for the use of the American Government. At the annual conference of the Associated Chambers held in Shanghai on October 16 and 17 of last year the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> "With regard to the obligations of the Chinese Government Railways the United States Government has adopted the position that obligations for materials supplied to the Chinese Government Railways 'constitute a part of the operating expenses of the railways, and as such should be met before any charges on the surplus revenues are provided for, or before, in fact, it can be said that any surplus exists, or in other words, 'that such obligations for equipment become a part of the operating expenses of the railways and as such form a prior lien on the actual earnings of the railways before any surplus can be said to exist,' which position was transmitted to the Chinese Government by the American Minister in his notes No. 168, May 18, 1922, and No. 219, July 7, 1922.
>
> "On September 27, 1923, the American Minister, in his note No. 627, addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, called attention to the fact that although almost a year had elapsed no reply had been received, covering the principle outlined above to the effect that 'obligations for the payment of equipment become a part of the operating expenses of the railways and as such form a prior lien on the actual earnings of the railways before any surplus can be said to exist for the payment of bonded indebtedness.' To this note an answer has been received which entirely ignores the point at issue.
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> "In view of this continued disregard of the rights of American creditors of the Chinese Government, the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China urge that the State Department instruct the American Minister to bring more pressure on the Chinese Government and that he insist that immediate arrangements be made to meet the obligations incurred by the Chinese Government Railways for materials supplied."

BECAUSE of America's position as the premier railroad builder among the nations and because of the natural interest of American manufacturers of railway equipment in overseas markets it is assumed that the American Government will attend closely to the development of the railway situation in China. This interest was indicated in a resolution brought forward by the American Delegation to the Washington Conference and adopted by the Conference which read as follows:

> "The Powers represented in this conference record their hope that to the utmost degree consistent with legitimate existing rights, the future development of railways in China shall be so conducted as to enable the Chinese government to effect the unification of railways into a railway system under Chinese control, with such foreign financial and technical assistance as may prove necessary in the interests of that system."

This resolution received the unanimous approval of all of the delegations of the Nine Powers represented, including the Chinese, who in their own behalf issued the following statement:

> "The Chinese Delegation notes with sympathetic appreciation the expression of the hope of the Powers that the existing and future railways of China may be unified under the control and operation of the Chinese Government with such foreign financial and technical assistance as may be needed. It is our intention as speedily as possible to bring about this result. It is our purpose to develop existing and future railways in accordance with a general program that will meet the economic, industrial and commercial requirements of China. It will be our policy to obtain such foreign assistance as may be needed from the Powers in accordance with the principles of the Open Door of equal opportunity; and the friendly support of these Powers will be asked

for the effort of the Chinese government to bring all the railways of China, now existing, or to be built, under its effective and unified control and operation.

ONE of the publications of the United States Department of Commerce recently contained the following report on the financial condition of the Chinese Government Railways:

"The Chinese Government has about 4,000 miles of railways under its operation. There are an additional 3,000 miles under operation by other interests. The Ministry of Communications, has, during the past few years been badly embarrassed through the diversion of railway revenues to political and military ends. In some cases military leaders have held up revenues at the sources. Chinese Government Railways have and can be operated upon a basis of operating costs equalling but 50% of operating revenues. The railways of China need all their revenues for improvements, betterments and to meet outstanding obligations and commitments. The obligations of the Ministry of Communications of January 31, 1923, were about silver $720,000,000 including $44,000,000 for the Ministry and $55,000,000 for telegraphs. This means a present annual obligation for interest and repayment of principal amounting approximately to silver $100,000,000. For 1922 the railways' net revenues were $41,000,000 less $7,000,000 uncollectable Government charges and taking no cognizance of revenues diverted to other uses. It is estimated the railways will during 1923 earn $100,000,000 without restoring that section of the Peking-Mukden Railway between Shanhaikwan and Mukden which has been taken under the control of the Military Tuchun at Mukden.

"Of the $619,000,000 which may be classed as purely railway debts, about $536,000 consist of mortgage and other secured obligation, $54,000,000 consist of unsecured notes, bills for materials and unpaid accounts of a current nature, while the balance consist of approximately $29,000,000 of obligations listed in the Ministry's official report as "Obligations Without Security." Of the actual mortgages on railway properties the total is probably less than silver $250,000,000, the remainder being secured by pledges against various government revenues other than railway property. The Ministry states the total loan service for the $619,000,000 of obligations to be $72,000,000 annually. Of this $45,000,000 are on so-called mortgage securities and the other $27,000,000 on other secured debts, bills for materials, etc. The real mortgage securities are able to take care of themselves, It is the unsecured debts that are of particular concern to the Ministry. It will be necessary to stretch the $34,000,000 of revenues under the control of the Ministry and reduce the annual debt service of $72,000,000, including payments on materials, until they meet."

BRITISH BUSINESSMEN ASK RESPECT FOR TREATIES

THE dominant note of the conference last week in Shanghai of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong, was that China must be made to respect the treaties made with Great Britain and other foreign powers. Mr. C. G. Humprys, chairman of the conference, in his opening address stated that the time had been ripe since the Lincheng bandit affair for the Powers to say to China: "You have entirely failed to respond to the liberal attitude adopted towards China at Washington. You appear to suppose that foreign treaty rights are no longer of any account. The Powers can no longer tolerate such an attitude and acting in unity they are compelled to insist on measures designed to secure adherence to existing treaties and adequate protection of foreign life and property." This sentiment was subsequently embodied in a resolution to the British government, and it permeated most of the other resolutions passed by the conference. The chairman further said: "When we turn to a review of the past year's work we must admit that measured by the standard of positive achievement, the results have been somewhat disappointing . . . . . Some resolutions are concerned with the whole problem of the future of foreign trade in China and so inter-involved are commerce and politics that we find ourselves inevitably concerned with considerations of policy on the widest possible issues. And so we need no apology if year by year the same or very similar resolutions continue to appear on our agenda."

IT is indeed unfortunate for China, as well as for foreigners, that Chambers of Commerce should have to devote their energies to assailing the deaf ear of governments in an effort to preserve some part of rights long ago earned and promised, instead of assembling to develop the facilities for the interchange of products destined to better the condition of mankind. Yet such is the case not only of the British Chamber of Commerce, but of every commerce chamber in China. The summary of the British Chambers' resolutions is significant: Establishment of quarantine facilities at Chefoo and other smaller ports; Failure of the Chinese to establish modern municipal control over the ex-enemy concessions at Tientsin and Hankow; Need to reorganize river police at Shanghai to prevent thieving; That obstruction to inland water traffic in Hupeh be removed; That H. M. Navy be allowed to take punitive measures against pirates in Chinese waters; Unsatisfactory condition of Canton harbor; Wireless on British gunboats to increase efficiency; That the government give practical effect to the intention to devote the balance of the Boxer Indemnity to purposes mutually beneficial to Great Britain and China; Appointment of committee to examine facilities for education of British children in China; Decline in morality of Chinese merchants demands speedy trial and execution of judgments by Chinese courts; That 2 1/2 percent customs surtax be made conditional on reforms necessary to safety of foreign lives and property; Importance of securing reaffirmation of old established treaty rights and usages for the security of trade; That new trade mark law of China be not recognized unless modified; That *likin* tax between Hongkong and Kuangtung be not less than customs; Appreciation of work done by H. M. Navy on upper Yangtze. At the conference dinner the Chambers pledged Tls. 11,000 to be added to the government appropriation of Tls. 8,000 for the construction of a Union Jack Club in Chungking.

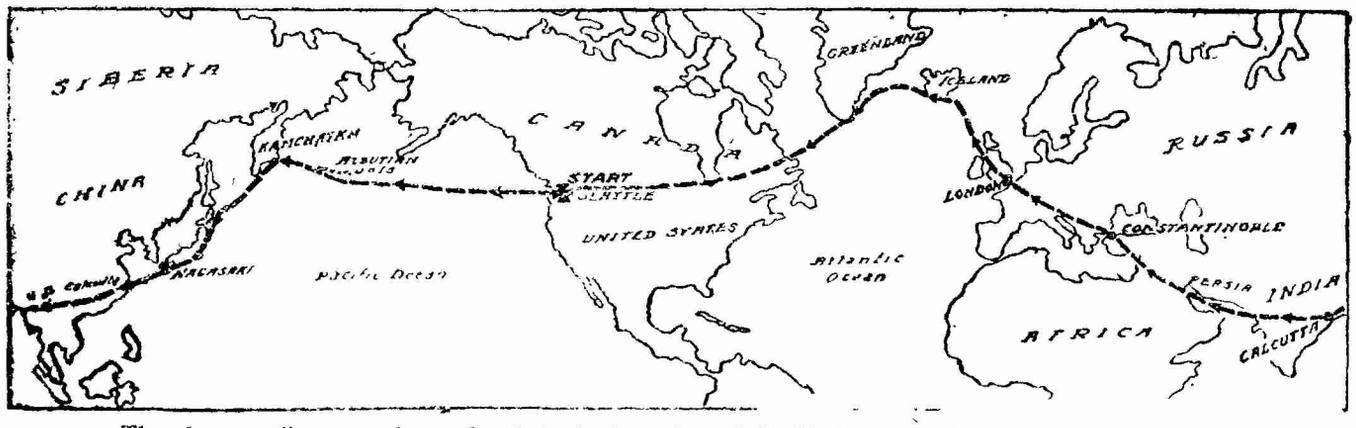
Former Shanghai Mint Director Denies Extravagance

Sah Fu-mow, the first director of the Shanghai Mint, replying to letters published in the Shanghai Chinese press that the Shanghai mint is not yet completed because of his extravagance and carelessness, claims that the original appropriation for the plant was about half as large as was necessary. Of the loan of $2,500,000 for the mint construction, a little less than $2,000,000 was available after interest and discounts were deducted. Sah Fu-mow submitted a budget to the Ministry of Finance showing that another $2,000,000 was needed. At the time of his dismissal as director of the mint, the mint machinery had arrived in Shanghai and the building was completed, but there were no funds left. The machinery is still in godowns as no further appropriation has been made.

Good Roads Movement of China

The following is a table of the members enrolled and fees collected by the branches of the Good Roads Movement of China, whose headquarters are in Avenue Joffre, Shanghai:—Central Office (1st Campaign) 11,385, $31,586; (2nd Campaign) 3,171, $10,832; Chekiang 41,000; $62,000; Fukien 2,008, $3,283; Hwangpei 2,079, $3,388; Liuan 267, $35; Kiangsu 203, $1,007; Shensi 127, $180; Tsingtao 74, $110; Suchow 62, $139; South Fukien 36, $273; Peking 2,000. $4,000; Total 62,412, $116,148.

Route of World Airplane Flight by U. S. Army Planes



The above outline map shows that it is the intention of the U. S. Army airmen to stop at Shanghai

Details of the round-the-world flight of United States Army aviators, starting from Seattle, April 2, are reproduced herewith from the *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston.

The complete plans call for Maj. F. L. Martin, squadron commander; Lieut. Erik H. Nelson, squadron engineer officer; Capt. Lowell H. Smith and Lieut. Leigh Wade to leave Langley Field, Va., for the Davis Douglass plant at Santa Monica, March 1. At the Davis Douglass plant the four army fliers will take over the air cruisers built especially for the flight and will fly them to Rockwell Field, where the initial trial flights will be held.

From San Diego, the four airmen will fly to Seattle, where they will hop off on the first leg of the 39,000 mile voyage over the air lanes of 22 foreign countries. It originally was intended to start the world trip from Langley Field. This, however, would have necessitated the fliers winging their way twice across the American continent.

The first leg of the flight, from Seattle to Attu Island, at the westerly tip of the Alutians (Aleutians), will be under the supervision of Lieut. Clayton L. Bisnell.

The flight from Attu Island across the Bering Sea to the Kamchatka peninsula on the Siberian coast, and southward along the islands of Japan, will be controlled by Lieut. Clifford C. Nutt.

The third division, from Nagasaki, Japan, to Shanghai and on to Calcutta, India, will be in charge of Lieut. M. S. Lawton.

The fourth division, from Calcutta over the Persian Gulf and the Bosporus to Constantinople, will be in charge of Lieut. H. A. Halvorsen. Lieutenant Halvorsen now is in the Philippines. He will leave Manila this week for Calcutta to confer with British air service officials on the Calcutta-Constantinople airway.

The fifth leg, from Constantinople to London, will be in charge of Maj. Carlisle Walsh. This route already is well mapped by the British.

The sixth leg, from London up the shore of Iceland and Greenland and southward to the Canadian border, will be in charge of Lieut. Clarence Crumrine. For the last four months Lieutenant Crumrine, operating out of Copenhagen and being afforded every assistance by the Danish Government, has been engaged in selecting suitable landing places in Greenland and Iceland.

The purposes of the flight, as announced by Maj.-Gen. Mason Patrick, chief of the United States Army Air Service, are threefold:

First, to demonstrate the possibility of dispatching military airplanes on long-distance flights with a satisfactory arrangement of the enormous supply problems involved; second, to demonstrate the feasibility of a world airway and of traversing this airway in the shortest time possible; and, third, to bring the United States the honor of being the first to circumnavigate the world by air.

America is not going to achieve the feat without a picturesque battle. Great Britain and Portugal have been preparing for months for around-the-world flights, and it is significant that both these countries will attempt the globe air voyage.

Growth of American Shipping at Shanghai

The British Chamber of Commerce *Journal* for February contained a compilation of the shipping returns for Shanghai for the year 1923 classified according to nationalities. The figures showing the growth of American shipping at China's chief port are of special interest in view of the fact that for a considerable period during the European War no ocean going vessels bearing the American flag called at Shanghai. The report follows:

The shipping returns for Shanghai for the year 1923 show the total tonnage entered and cleared as 29,530,835 against 27,770,044 in 1922, and 22,686,647 in 1921.

The following figures for 1921, 1922 and 1923 show the tonnage of each country:—

	1921	1922	1923
British	8,467,625	11,097,454	10,629,787
Japanese	6,765,621	6,952,681	7,702,538
Chinese	4,146,142	4,747,725	5,357,489
American	2,111,218	2,816,020	3,140,257
Dutch	364,821	572,692	602,126
Norwegian	158,818	310,3.0	225,244
Danish	111,377	215,344	204,068
Russian	18,511	2,970	22,243
Italian	109,265	88,660	169,458
French	375,202	660,712	784,730
Swedish	56,939	83,610	100,556
German	1,108	212,856	537,740
Siamese	—	—	2,628
Panama	—	—	25,259
Philippine	—	—	2,688
Spanish	—	—	24,014
	22,686,647	27,770,044	29,530,835

The percentages of the shipping of the four biggest nations are as follows:

	1921	1922	1923
British	37.32	39.99	35.99
Japanese	29.82	25.03	26.08
Chinese	13.86	17.09	18.14
American	9.30	10.14	10.63

In shipping to American Pacific Ports (i.e., U.S.A. and Canada) British shipping again occupies second place, the percentages being:—

	1921	1922	1923	Tons
America	40.95	43.13	45.20	1,797,218
Great Britain	20.09	29.70	31.87	1,267,445
Japan	30.59	23.85	20.30	807,299
Total Tonnage for all countries				3,975,772

In coast and river the percentages are as follows:

	1921	1922	1923	Tons
British	39.64	35.95	39.93	6,396,244
Japanese	24.24	22.83	20.28	3,243,723
Chinese	29.20	33.46	33.33	5,331,811
American	—	—	1.80	288,340
Total Tonnage for all countries				15,994,639

In total ocean shipping the percentages were:

	1921	1922	1923	Tons
British	33.60	44.12	31.27	4,233,543
Japanese	38.73	27.31	32.88	4,459,815
American	18.86	17.36	21.06	2,951,917
Total Tonnage for all countries				13,536,196

Congress Threatens to End the "Gentlemen's Agreement"

BY J. J. UNDERWOOD

THE question of Asiatic immigration to the United States will be considered by Congress this session and if the bill written by Congressman Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, is enacted into law, all races ineligible to citizenship, with the exception of those who come here for educational purposes, will be debarred from entering this country. These will be encouraged. The bill will practically abrogate the "gentlemen's agreement" now existing between the United States and Japan. The fact that Senator Lodge, chairman of the powerful Foreign Relations Committee, has introduced an almost precisely similar measure in the Senate would indicate that the measure has the backing of the Coolidge administration and that the United States is going to demand a show-down on a matter that has been a source of friction and annoyance for a great many years.

The Supreme Court having decided that certain races are ineligible to citizenship, and experience having proven that they are unassimilable, the argument is made by those favoring the legislation that to allow aliens to establish colonies in the United States, while owing allegiance to other nations, would be a supreme exercise in absurdity; and while it is true that the hostility towards the Japanese on the Pacific Coast is abating, there is little doubt that this principle will be adopted if the bill is enacted into law.

Another phase of the new immigration measure that is bringing wrinkles of care to the brows of importers and exporters is that it extends the quota law to the South American countries as well as Canada. There has always been a free interchange of citizenship between the countries on this hemisphere and there are very few immigrants from the Latin-American countries to the United States. It is argued by importers and exporters that inasmuch as few, if any, immigrants come to the United States from the republics of the south of the Rio Grande, the placing of an immigration barrier between them will produce no result and at the same time will be an unwarranted slight to the South American people whose business we are trying to foster. Those favoring the law, however, assert that ships recently arriving from Rio de Janeiro and other South American ports have carried into this country a large number of European immigrants who are using the South American countries as a back-door entrance to the United States.

Just what is to become of the Orientals who already are settled in this country is a problem Fortunately or unfortunately, according to the view point, those who favored the enactment of the alien land laws were organized, while those who opposed them were unorganized. Now that these laws have been adopted and sustained by the Highest Judicial Tribunal, the unorganized forces are wondering what is to become of the lands that were farmed by the Japanese. It took California twenty-six years to deprive Japanese of agricultural rights in that state, and now that the effort has been crowned with success, some Californians are beginning to believe that the victory was a shallow one. The effects of the complete ousting of the Orientals from all agricultural activities except as wage-earners are just commencing to make themselves felt and there is a tendency in many quarters to believe that the anti-alien land legislation was made too comprehensive.

Thousands of Japanese farmers are refusing to go back to their former status as wage-earning farm hands and are preparing to depart for states farther east and settle on truck gardens near the centers of population. It is stated that something like fifty thousand Orientals are expected to join in this hegira from California alone, while Washington and Oregon will contribute many others to the great trek. The objective points, according to the Japanese associations, will be along the Atlantic seaboard and the Central States, where no anti-alien land laws have been enacted and where Orientals are not prohibited from owning and leasing farm lands or from tilling land on crop-sharing agreements, or from owning stock in land-holding corporations.

With this threatened immigration, the people of the West, who have been accustomed to buying fruit, vegetables and flowers at very low prices, foresee that with the departure of the Japanese will come a heavy increase in the cost of living. Truck garden products are sold on the Pacific Coast at about twenty-five per cent of their price on the Atlantic Coast States. Carnations, which cost in Washington, D. C., G. $1.25 a dozen are sold on the Pacific Coast at two dozen for $ .35. Two bunches of carrots, turnips, beets and other vegetables are sold in the Pacific Coast markets for five cents, while in the Eastern and Central States the same amount costs twenty and twenty-five cents.

Farming has long since ceased to attract Chinese to the Pacific Coast States. The strict immigration law restricted the number of new arrivals and most of them who were already here have gone into mercantile pursuits of various kinds. The Hindus are few and they have always been content to be wage-earners. Neither of these latter races were particularly affected by the recent Supreme Court decision, but the Japanese were hit with terrific force, for out of the one hundred and twenty thousand of them in California, fifty-eight per cent were engaged in agricultural pursuits and about four-fifths of that number were working farms either under ownership, lease, or on a profit-sharing basis. California is now confronted with having on its hands five hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of farm land without tenants, and an annual income of $73,000,000 derived from the sale of Japanese-grown farm products in eastern markets, has been eliminated. Coincidentally, there has been a very rapid depreciation in farm land values. Reports from the West Coast indicate that the cry for white farmers from other states to replace the Japanese has gone out, but that it has met with no response.

The farmers in the Central States have troubles of their own in obtaining labor and this is particularly true of the cotton farmers of the South, whose negro help is rapidly migrating northward and going into the various industries. Labor-scamping has become so prevalent that many of the Southern states are trying to frame legislation to prevent its continuance. But even if California and other Pacific Coast States could obtain white or colored labor, it is not likely they can regain the agricultural prestige which the Japanese helped them attain.

Truck farming in the West, before the advent of the Japanese, was conducted by Italians, but these gentlemen are now all running shoe-shine parlors, peanut stands, fruit stores, and soft drink joints, all of which are easy and lucrative forms of business. They will ignore the opportunity to go back to agricultural pursuits. Eating their breakfast by candle light, engaging in back-breaking work through the long hot day, and trudging their weary way homeward long after the stars are in the sky holds no allure for them. Even if their labor could be obtained, which at the present writing does not appear likely, there would still be an enormous loss, for the Japanese have a very happy faculty of increasing the production per acre, which the Italians have not. In 1909, the total value of California Japanese-grown crops was $6,235,00 as compared with $73,000,000 in 1923. Last year the Japanese farmed one-eighth of the State's four million acres of farm land, but from this one-eighth, they produced almost one-third of California's annual $250,000,000 crop of farm products.

In the Imperial Valley, which is below sea level and is said to be the hottest part of the United States, the Japanese last year raised seventy per cent of the California cotton crop, but it seems certain that next spring thousands of these acres will remain unplanted. Land-owners, meeting in Stockton, assert that forty thousand acres in that section and fifty thousand acres in the Sacramento River delta must be planted in barley if planted at all.

Land-owners, who have been employing Japanese on the percentage of crop basis and others who have been leasing lands to the Japanese have inaugurated a movement through initiative and referendum to permit Japanese farming on crop share agreements, but this referendum cannot be enacted into law for some time, unless a special session of the Legislature be called. In the meantime, it is more than probable that the Japanese now resident on the Pacific Coast will have established themselves in other states where they will be more welcome.

The Japanese Ambassador has lodged a form of protest with the State Department against the decision of the Supreme Court in the alien land law case. This has been perfunctorily accepted and placed on file. Having enacted the anti-alien land laws, some of the residents of the Pacific Coast States would now like to maneuver the State Department into asking them to repeal these laws, but the fact that Mr. Lodge, who is regarded as the spokesman of the Administration, has introduced an Oriental exclusion bill indicates that this effort will not prove successful.

Washington, D. C. Feb, 1, 1924.

China's Spring War

BY CHARLES DAILEY

A considerable portion of the Chinese, not only in Peking but in the provinces, are obsessed with the idea that hostilities will occur in the approaching Spring and that they will extend to several provinces, possibly linking up the perennial local wars in Kwantung and Szechwan and the minor feuds in some other provinces along or south of the Yangtze. Even in the Chihli party, which is divided into two camps at a time when all other factions are more or less loosely aligned against it, the feeling exists that war is an inevitable outcome of the present state of affairs. One of these camps, and strange as it may seem the militarist one, seeks to avert war, while the other, the political one, rather looks forward to a new outbreak of hostilities because, being politicians, they may sit on the fence and flop at the last moment to what seems to be the side that will win. Thus there is always the prospect that the Chihli party will be betrayed from within, just as Chang Tso-Lin believes he was betrayed in the unfinished war of 1922.

Wu Pei-Fu, styled by his enemies as the arch-militarist, accused daily in the press of the development of plans for an aggressive campaign, seems actually to be the leader of those who are opposing war. The reason is not difficult to assign. Those who have read recent discussions of mine on this subject will recall that the Chihli party is beset with enemies on all sides, to say nothing of those within the camp. Because of vast differences of opinion it is an extremely difficult task to bring these outside enemies to a common standard. Chang Tso-Lin has tried it and has met with obstacles. Sun Yat-Sen failed earlier and has turned to his own brand of Bolshevism as a last resort. The whole thing centers around Lu Yung-Hsiang, the military satrap of Chekiang and his chief supporter. Ho Feng-Ling, Pacification Commissioner of Shanghai. Of himself Lu can do nothing. He might gain a temporary advantage by provoking a war on the lower Yangtze, but unless he can obtain support by simultaneous containing or aggressive operations his victory would be but transient and in the course of time he would be suppressed.

Lu Yung-Hsiang is no fool chasing a mad ambition. He would like a form of provincial autonomy either with the approval of or in defiance of Peking. So far as his present support has developed he is not strong enough to win a victory commensurate with his ambitions. He may, however, succeed in obtaining that support. It may be that he and Chang Tso-Lin may find something in comnon on which the wreck of the Anfu clique might seek again to rear its fabric. It may be also that he and Sun Yat-Sen may discover something more than a mere temporary difference with the group of treasury-raiders now fattening themselves in Peking.

The wily Wu Pei-Fu is clever enough to see all these things and to ponder them well. He is the ablest military man in China, albeit the poorest politician. He has sense enough to see that should the Tuchun of Chekiang be able to synchronize his movement afield with a demonstration towards Jehol by Chang Tso-Lin, with a movement by Sun Yat-Sen (if such a movement is at all possible so long as Chen Chiung-Ming sits astride the pathway) directed from the south against Fukien; with a recrudescence of the fighting in Hunan and with a serious effort to cut Yang Sen's perilously long line of communications into Szechwan: with such a synchronized and seemingly impossible operation the Loyang Warlord would not have enough troops to hold all fronts and would have to give way somewhere.

So it is only natural therefore to read that emissaries of Wu Pei-Fu have gone to Hangchow to sound out General Lu and to see just what his lowest terms are for joining up with the Chihli party. To an outsider it would seem that Lu's terms are more than the Chihli party ever can grant, since they include a great measure of provincial autonomy and of such a nature as to encourage imitation if successful.

So long as the bi-ennial Spring war is only in the stage of political maneuvering it is unnecessary to go into military details. The cat will be out of the bag when Tuchun Lu taunts Tuchun Chi Hsieh-Yuan to the point where the latter will be compelled to dispatch a punitive expedition into Chekiang, either from Kiangsu or from Kiangsi. By that time the line-up of the possible factions will have developed more clearly. Sun Chuan-Fang might be chosen for the spearhead of such an expedition, with the promise of the Tuchunship of Chekiang and Fukien if successful. General Sun has not been hitting it up well with the Fukienese and is not certain what support he would receive, so there is talk of shifting him over into Kiangsi and the organization of an attack from that direction. Tuchun Lu has been in touch all the time with an element in Fukien, as witness the arrival a few weeks ago of a vast cargo of opium at a port near Ningpo, in which one of Lu's brigadiers was interested, according to the International Anti-opium Association's information.

Political maneuvering also is going on with reference to Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui, who still carries great weight with the Anfu leaders. Not only are General Lu and Marshal Chang Tso-Lin flirting with him, but also the Chihli party. It is believed he could have high office in the present Peking government if he would accept it, and there are reasons to believe that such an offer has been made, at least tentatively. From Wu Pei-Fu's camp has come the suggestion of Marshal Tuan for the Vice Presidency, which suggestion got an instant rise out of Wu Ching-Lien, erstwhile Speaker of the House of Representatives, who covets the job himself, thus indicating the two Wus who are the entering wedges in the growing split in the Chihli party. There will be much more maneuvering going on. Premier Sun Pao-Chi, learning something of the mess into which the political situation has developed, has abandoned his plans for a trip south to try his hand at peaceful reunification.

The Premier's hope of peaceful reunification seems as hopeless as Wu Pei-Fu's plan of reunification by force. It would seem that China is drifting farther and farther apart. The foreigners are showing increased concern in the outlook. Unless there be a restoration of the monarchy, of which there seems no prospect but of which considerable will be heard very soon, and unless, as one Miniser pointed out the other day, there can be found a man who combines the indomitability of Sun Yat-Sen with the high principles of Dr. W. W. Yen—and apparently no such man exists—unless one of these two alternatives can be utilized it would seem that China must drift into further dissolution, and that is what the foreigners are worrying about. After all, it may be all a well-defined though unallied plan to get rid of the foreigner, for all Chinese are opposed to the treaties imposed upon China by force and seek relief therefrom, and particularly seek to get control of the Maritime Customs.

Sun Yat-Sen almost succeeded in breaking foreign control of the Customs, being prevented only by the assemblage of foreign warships, a movement which, if anything, moved the Chinese closer towards reunification and increased the opposition to foreign control. Then has come the question of the cigarette tax in Chekiang. If Chekiang can impose a tax on cigarettes, then why not on oil or any other foreign product? And if Chekiang, by declaring provincial autonomy, can get away with it, why cannot other provinces do the same thing, and when a sufficient number have so voted, and the foreigner is driven to the last standing point the seaports if such happens and the foreigner remains on the outside looking in, then what is to prevent a unification of these autonomous provinces? The various foreign treaties one by one will have vanished meantime. In the days of the preliminary movements for the biennial Spring war the foreign governments may well take stock. When the notorious Chang Ching-Yao, who as Tuchun of Hupeh was responsible for the murder of the American missionary Reimert, can be pardoned and in the face of Dr. Schurman's protest talked of for new honors, it is time to ponder.

Peking, Feb. 18, 1924.

Deeds of Late John Fowler Recalled

The New York *Times* in an obituary notice of Mr. John Fowler, a member of the United States diplomatic forces in China for many years, who died on December 29 as the result of a fall at Winchester, Mass., recalls his distinguished services in China during the Boxer uprising. During his service as Consul at Chefoo, Mr. Fowler, at his own expense, chartered and operated two steamers, which rescued from the interior of Shantung several hundred foreigners whose lives had been imperilled by the Boxer uprising. President McKinley included praise of Mr. Fowler for this act in his message to Congress in 1900. In addition, the foreign community of Chefoo presented him with a silver punch bowl for the assistance rendered to them. He was decorated by the Emperors of both Japan and China, and received the thanks of the Russian, Japanese, Chinese, British and Canadian governments for the aid which he had given to the citizens of those countries during the years of his Consulship in Chefoo. Mr. Fowler was appointed United States Consul at Ningpo, in 1890, where he remained until 1896, when he took up the position of Consul at Chefoo, which he held until 1921. At the time of his death Mr. Fowler was 65 years of age and for the last few years had been almost blind. His hearing failed him during his service in China as the result of severe strain during the trial of an American marine charged with murdering a Chinese girl in Shantung.

The Chinese Immigration Problem in Canada

BY EDWARD BING-SUEY LEE

ALTHOUGH the solution to the Chinese Immigration problem may seem to the exclusionist to be merely a matter of excluding the Chinese, it must not be overlooked that it may lead to international complications.

The Chinese began to immigrate into Canada during the latter part of the nineteenth century, primarily as a result of the discovery of gold in British Columbia. In addition, the Canadian Pacific Railway was then going through the process of construction and thousands of Chinese were made use of as track laborers. A head tax of $50 was first imposed upon Chinese laborers during 1885. This amount was increased to $100 on January 1, 1901 and on January 1, 1904 it was raised to $500. On December 8, 1913 an act was passed prohibiting the entry of all Chinese artisans, skilled or unskilled, and levying a head tax of $500 on merchants and students. Finally, on June 30, 1923 the enactment of the new Chinese Immigration Act, the most drastic ever yet attempted against the Chinese, raised a storm of protest from the Celestials.

The early Chinese immigrants found much welcome and hospitality in the strange land but this attitude soon changed. They could not speak the English language readily and their customs and habits were entirely different. These difficulties became the stumbling block to their free intercourse with white people. Because they wore their hair done in a queue, commonly known as a pigtail, which was imposed upon all Chinese by the Manchu conquerors of China before the revolution as a sign of submission to their rule; because they spoke a sing-song jargon; because the majority of them wore clothing from China to which they were accustomed; because their habits and customs were peculiar; they were regarded as mysterious beings, seemingly from another world.

What is the contemporaneous attitude of Canadians towards the Chinese and what are the causes contributing to the different attitudes? The geography in the elementary schools impresses upon the mind of the child that the Chinese are a race of semi-civilized beings, and that they are heathens. To the mind of the average child the word heathen and semi-civilized human being suggests something inciting trepidation and a monster horrible beyond imagination. An impression gained in childhood, whether good or bad, is retained with ease almost permanently. Early impressions are extremely important factors in shaping the mind, the views, and even the character of the future man or woman. As a child I was unsophisticated, and owing to the mutual understanding which existed between myself and Canadian boys and girls with whom I grew up, I did not realize that there was such a thing as prejudice against races. They found me no different from themselves; I took pleasure in taking part in their games and mingling with them, and I could speak their language fluently. Their opinion of the Chinese was decidedly favorable and as they grew older this friendly spirit became stronger and more deeply-rooted as the days went by. To-day they are strong supporters of the Chinese and repudiate with scorn anything especially objectionable about them.

Stories about Chinatown have been exaggerated and it is incredulous to many that the good overbalances the bad. The screen, an educational force of paramount importance, abused its power for doing an infinite amount of good, for instead of presenting Chinese life to the public in its real form motion picture corporations take delight in portraying Chinese in the most pusillanimous, despicable and villanous roles imaginable. Cheap periodicals in the dogmatic hope that their circulation will be increased, persist in publishing stories of a sensational character which are exceedingly uncomplimentary to the Chinese. There are people who are very susceptible to impressions gained from the surface of things, and taking into consideration the overwhelming number of forces which contribute to the misrepresentation of the Chinese, it is perfectly clear why people who are so easily impressed harbor prejudice against the Chinese.

There is a class who have been brought up in a better environment than the manual laboring class. They are given better opportunities for education than their less fortunate contemporaries, and the education thus acquired enables them to gain a better insight and clearer view on life. They are aware that even though the Chinese are "heathens" they are as advanced morally and philosophically as any other civilized people on the face of the globe. They realize that in altruistic principles both Christianity and Confucianism are identical; the difference is that whereas Confucius treated only of men and earthly things Jesus Christ preached of the spiritual life after death. Therefore it is evident that the Chinese are a philosophical rather than a religious people and it will elevate them still higher by introducing Christianity—yet it would be a severe loss to the world if they were to be prevailed upon to cast aside the teachings of Confucius. Thinking men and women see with perspicuity that the Chinese are economically backward because of isolation from the rest of the world for thousands of years and naturally knew nothing of the progress of the outside world. New China, the China which is waking up to the economic advancement of Western nations has great possibilities.

People who have studied literature and who have attended colleges and universities are acquainted with Oriental art, music, and culture, and have learnt to appreciate the Chinese in a sense that ordinary laborers are incapable of doing. But, deplorable as it may seem, even among the intellectual classes there are a few who have a supercilious feeling of superiority. This feeling of preponderance is accentuated by the fact that the greater percentage of Chinese in Canada are manual laborers. They seldom have a chance to come into contact with a Chinese who can speak English fluently, but when they do, this feeling of superiority will be replaced by a frank and friendly spirit.

Peremptorily, there are true, devoted, unselfish Christians who love the Chinese people and do not hesitate to show their affection for them either in word or deed. They know that the Chinese, being in a strange country, are at a disadvantage linguistically and otherwise. Conspicuously these Christians do everything within their power to teach English to the sons of Han in the Sunday schools and open their eyes to the light of the Gospel.

Victoria and Vancouver are the landing ports for most steamships travelling to and from the Orient. Chinese travellers from Mexico, Cuba, West Indies, Central America and the United States pass through Canada en route to the Orient in order that they may learn a bit of Canadian atmosphere and scenery. At Vancouver or Victoria they generally stop for a few days before embarking on the steamer. The casual observer in British Columbia sometimes overlooks this in his calculations. The phenomenal influx of Oriental travellers in Vancouver and Victoria, in comparison to those residing there, presents a formidable array, and to the British Columbian, visions of Oriental control; and domination float before his imagination.

The attitude of British Columbia is total exclusion of all Asiatics. In Parliament, whenever Orientals were mentioned, British Columbia demagogues irrespective of party or affiliation went into action with fire in their eyes and denunciation on their lips. Some came forward with the suggestion that a wholesale migration out of Canada of all Chinese should be carried out immediately because it would be hard to do so in the future; some advocate expropriating the land belonging to those who were there and deporting them; others desired regulations which would only allow Chinese merchants to come in temporarily; while still others clamored that regulations should be made which will provide for the deportation of university students immediately following the completion of their courses. Matters reached such a climax that the Asiatic Exclusion League was formed. The policy of this league is—first: to call the attention of all white people in Canada to the danger of the insidious Orientals by means of circulars, pamphlets and other means of propaganda—second: to compel all members of Provincial and Federal Parliament to swear that they advocate heart and soul the exclusion of Orientals. Boycotts against Chinese merchants, tailors and pedlers were instigated. Chinese school children were discriminated against and schools were set apart for them in order that they might be separated from contact with white children.

British Columbians vociferously demand Chinese exclusion with the pretension that it is purely economic and not on racial grounds, and that this is fundamental to the future welfare of Canada. The Chinese population in Canada was 37,792, according to statistics compiled by the Immigration Department at Ottawa on April 1923. Compared to Canada's 8,769,489 it is less than ½ per cent. How will this ½ per cent affect Canadian industry? Why should there be so much alarm? Although the $500 head tax is abolished, the admission into Canada of persons of Chinese origin, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, is confined to members of the diplomatic corps and their entourage, Canadian-born Chinese, merchants, and students wishing to study in Canadian universities. The new act does not admit clergymen, scientists, tourists, teachers, newspaper editors, and the wives and children of merchants. These classes were admissible under the old Chinese Immigration Act of 1922. This intellectual class, who are of incalculable benefit to Canada and who are the means of educating and enlightening the Chinese in Canada in their own tongue, which few Westerners are qualified to do

are excluded. According to reliable statistics compiled by the Immigration Department at Ottawa the total number of these intellectuals admitted into Canada from April 1,1913 to March 31,1923 amounted to only thirty-four. The standard of living of this class is parallel to the average Westerner; they live and dress—I can say with confidence—better than the average white laborer. Whether the Chinese are excluded on economic or racial grounds I need make no comment as it is apparent even to a child. Another instance is that recently the Victoria School Board decided to segregate Chinese school children from white children. The Chinese population became indignant and threatened to carry the matter to Ottawa and to Peking if necessary. In order to avoid international complications the Victoria School Board reverted to the subterfuge that some Chinese pupils were interfering with the satisfactory progress of other pupils as well as retarding themselves owing to their ignorance of the English language, therefore, it was necessary that they be separated from white children. It has been proved that an immigrant mingling constantly with English children in an atmosphere where English is spoken learns to pick up the language more readily than if he were to be confined to playmates of his own nationality, who, like himself, are not familiar with the English language. It cannot be denied that the intermingling of children of all religious convictions and nationalities results in the production of a better citizenship and a closer understanding of the various elements which make up its component parts. The strenuous fight put up by the Chinese and the boycott of the schools by the Chinese school children influenced the Victoria School Board to acquiesce at last to Chinese children mixing with the white children. Exclusionists still maintain that the Chinese are excluded on economic grounds, but whether this can be accepted as an authentic fact or merely as a cloak to conceal the real reason I leave to the reader to decide.

I have known cases where Chinese university graduates were unable to secure even clerical jobs merely because of their nationality. Mental laborers cannot be classified with manual laborers. A person may be accused of working long hours at manual labor, but he cannot be indicted with working longer hours than necessary mentally because this tendency should be encouraged, for it is only through mental effort that anything worth while is accomplished. Hard, persistent thinking and concentration causes more of a strain upon the nervous system than mere physical exertion, therefore, in order to secure relaxation on the nerves some sort of recreation is necessary. These facts will prove that Chinese who have received a substantial education and who have come to regard a certain standard of living as indispensable to their well-being and complacency will not have a demoralizing effect on the sphere of the mental worker. Their rejection will serve to exacerbate the wounds to their sensitiveness and pride, and when they return to China they will convey an unfavorable impression of Occidentals.

Can the Chinese assimilate? They can and yet they cannot. This antithesis is to be proved. The Chinese of the older generation whose ideas were molded and cemented before coming to this side of the Pacific find eradication of these incorrigible ideas so difficult that it is practically or almost impossible. They are of the old school of thought; they are used to different ways of living, they have peculiar customs of their own, and cherish ideals not conforming with those of Westerners. These cannot assimilate with Westerners socially and the East and West are separated still more by the language barrier. Chinese of the younger generation, Chinese who have been brought up in a Canadian environment, are different from their elders and predecessors. Probably, they are imbued with Western culture, Western manners and methods, and the Occidental way of thinking. Their conception of life is profoundly more Western than Chinese, and inevitably, they are permeated with Western aggressiveness and Western enthusiasm. They indulge in athletics with as much zeal as their Canadian brothers, and their fluent knowledge of English enables them to strike acquaintanceship with Canadians without the least difficulty. It is a strange phenomenon that within the space of a generation the Western environment has caused the younger Chinese to be so nearly homogeneous to Occidentals.

The economic aspect of this act is not to be overlooked. The Chinese race problem is different from other race problems for it is a well-known fact that China is the greatest potential market in the world. The potential buying power of China is very great. Although wages and the standard of living in China may be cheap at present, in time, as working conditions become better and the country begins to make rapid strides forward, wages will become higher and the population will be elevated financially and socially. Collateral with their better living conditions, their buying power will be increased and many things which are now regarded as luxuries will be considered as necessities. Canada has many products she can export to China and she can, at the same time, import other things from China to her advantage. Owing to the geographical propinquity of the two countries and Canada's position in the trade route between China and Europe, it would be a blessing to her economically if she would only wake up to the mistake she makes in her treatment of the Chinese. A salesman cannot expect to make a sale by approaching his prospect with an abusive and threatening attitude. This analogy will serve to illustrate that the distasteful sections of the Chinese Immigration Act and the unfriendly feeling shown towards the Chinese will not be likely to stimulate trade between the two countries. By doing something for the good of China, Canada will help to promote international goodwill and an amicable relationship which will be of great benefit to both countries. Instead, British Columbia believes that it will give her a sense of satisfaction and complacency by "killing the goose that laid the golden eggs."

It has been claimed by many that China, owing to her congested population, naturally looks to other outlets for her surplus population. China is not over-populated. Although some provinces in China proper are quite congested, Mongolia, Manchuria, Thibet, and Chinese Turkestan are very sparsely settled. The opening of transportation facilities and means of communication together with irrigation will serve to distribute the population more evenly. The Chinese are by nature a peaceful people and the most conspicuous hereditary trait is a love for home. Early in history the Chinese conquered part of the world twice and yet they did not retain the acquired territory. Instead of constantly seeking territorial expansion they built the Great Wall in order that they might be permitted to mind their own business without outside interference. This shows without a doubt that the peaceful Chinese do not wish to dominate over others. It is prognosticated that when the tremendous natural resources of China are in a state of development, when industry and commerce is expanding day by day, then, there will be enough work and substantial attraction to prevent Chinese laborers from leaving China. As a corollary Chinese abroad may be attracted back to their own country in large numbers, thus helping to solve the Chinese immigration problem in countries where it constitutes a perplexing problem.

The Western world sends missionaries to convert the "heathen Chinee." There is no doubt that Christian principles are unselfish; but should not the teacher practise what he teaches? At this critical period, when Western influences are blending with those of the East, when China is emulating Western methods and Western conduct, would it not be more proper to set a good example by showing a friendly spirit?

The Chinese immigration question is a very delicate one, but there are more ways of solving it than by aggravating it in such an impetuous manner.

Montreal, Canada, Jan. 20, 1924.

Koreans in Honolulu Protest Earthquake Massacres

Publications of Japan, China and elsewhere are being circularized by order of the Delegate Assembly of the Korean National Association of Hawaii, which demands that just reparation be made by Japan for the Koreans murdered and maltreated at the time of the Japanese earthquake. The Assembly met in Honolulu on January 14 and, basing its charges on testimony of Koreans who went through the earthquake and later escaped to Honolulu, it estimates 4,000 Koreans were killed. Not satisfied with the official and public apology made by Japan and the Japanese people, a thorough investigation by a committee of Koreans, Americans and Japanese is demanded. Further demands are the release of Koreans still unjustly imprisoned, punishment of those responsible for the murders, reparation to the families of the murdered, an official statement from Japan retracting unjust charges made against the Korean people immediately after the quake, and "to the end that justice may be complete, Korea should be immediately restored to its owners, the Koreans."

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Progress and Reform in Mukden

BY J. G. BURGESS

STANDING in the reception room of Mayor Tzeng of Mukden, one is confronted on all sides by large blue prints. To the north is the scheme of the proposed big public park outside the city walls; to the south the map of the city showing the new electric car system; on another wall is the proposed water system for the city.

Mayor Tzeng Tzu Ching of Mukden has been in office now for only five months but things are on the move. With an able staff, including a returned student from England, a man trained in Japan, and with a reorganized municipal council of 11 members, a comprehensive plan is being worked out for the welfare of the city.

Already we are told by the Mayor that the contract for electric cars has been given to a German company. The cars are being bought in America. The first payment of G.$120,000 has been made which calls for four English miles of street railway and sixteen cars. The entire system planned which connects the city of Mukden with the outlying districts for miles around, will call for a payment of a very much larger amount than this. In preparation for the coming in of the street cars, the streets of Mukden are to be widened. At present the widest is 30 feet and many are 10 or 20 feet wide. The width of the main thoroughfares is to be 70 feet except where the electric cars will run, where the streets will be 80 feet in width.

A small public park has been previously under the supervision of a bank in Mukden. Plans for the enlargement of this amusement center are being worked out. One only needs to walk through the streets of Mukden to see the contrast to Peking in so far as the poor are concerned.

Only once in 8 days in that city did I see a beggar and he did not look like one. Very stealthily a fairly well dressed man approached the writer and told him of his dire distress. There are absolutely no beggars of the professional type in Mukden. There is one work shop that has 70 or 80 dependent people supported by the government. An ancient travel association, known as the T'ung Shan T'ang has long had an interesting organization with 13 departments centered outside one of the city gates. The work carried on includes an industrial work shop, an orphanage, a general headquarters for charity work and a free clinic. There is also some *chou ch'ang* work done by this institution. The whole organization has a staff of over 70 or 80 people. The municipal government is also very interested in public health. The garbage disposal is already effected by 60 well-covered carts. The streets are cleaned by an efficient force of 150 men under the control of the municipal government. Realizing, however, that many things are still to be desired, the mayor is just completing a very careful investigation of the restaurants, barber shops, drug stores, dyeing establishments, bath houses and other institutions in order to find out what type of health laws would be most valuable for the city.

The mayor also told us that educational reforms are on the move in Mukden. At present there are three professional schools, 4 common schools and 20 private primary schools, all under the general supervision of the municipal council. At present there are over 7000 students in the schools of the city out of 18000 who ought to be in school. This compares most favorably with Peking. In our city, about one out of three of the children of school age have an opportunity to attend school. Already a university has been opened with a Law and Arts department and a large building program is on which will make this one of the best schools of higher education in China.

The cost of the program carried out by the municipal council in Mukden will be $150,000 a year. The money is raised from the taxes. It is interesting to know that the police force are under the control of the civil administration working as a branch of the municipal government. When inquiring of the mayor what were his greatest problems in carrying out the excellent program that he had planned, he said almost anything is possible if we had the men. If we could only get trained men who understand municipal problems, we can go a long ways in meeting the needs of this city. The night before we had visited the mayor, he had called together 30 or 40 of the most prominent citizens of the town including the head of the Chamber of Commerce and the educational society, representatives of the press, etc., and had reported to them his accomplishments and plans of the

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last few months. His report met with a most enthusiastic reception. In the week previous this energetic mayor had himself delivered a series of addresses in the first public lecture hall adjoining the mayor's office which has just been opened. He told us that the hall was crowded with over 800 people and several hundred were turned away each night. He spoke for over an hour and a half each time on the plan for municipal improvement in Mukden.

While up to the present it has not been thought wise to have a regular democratic election of mayor because of the lack of knowledge on the part of the people of methods of election, Mayor Tzeng is a most democratic person and is seeking counsel from the "best minds" of Mukden in the carrying out of his plans.

The Mayor tells us that at present there are only five municipal governments of the modern type in China: Canton, Kun Ling, (Yunnan), which has been organized for only two months, Antung, also only two months old, Mukden, and Nan Tung Hsien, which under the influence of Chang Chien has a government in many respects of a modern nature.

Mr. Tzeng while having all the appearance of an old style official, as can be seen, is among the progressives. He is a man 52 years old and has had wide experience in the Chinese Customs, was and still is the head of the Electric Light Company of Mukden, which he installed. He is a man of very fine Chinese education holding a high degree under the old examination system. He has also been a member both of the Senate and the House. He apparently has lost interest in the work of the Lower House and has transferred his activities to Mukden.

Mukden, Feb. 15, 1924.

Who's Who in China

Magistrate Loh Zau-tsoong
陸朝宗

The youngest member of the Chinese section of the Bench of the International Mixed Court at Shanghai is Mr. Loh Zau-tsoong, who assumed his present post four years ago.

A native of Hangchow, Chekiang, he is considered one of the most promising members of the Bench in spite of the fact that he is at the present time only 36 years of age.

Graduating from the Law Department of the Imperial University of Japan with degrees in law and politics, Mr. Loh returned to China and joined the Ministry of Justice, serving in different capacities. His good work and his personal qualities were recognized and Mr. Loh was four years ago promoted to his present position. Mr. Loh, whose name has been entered in the Cabinet Registers as an official awaiting a post, holds a decoration from the Ministry of Justice and the Fifth Class order of the Chiaho from the Central Government.

Magistrate Li Su-mai
李修梅

Mr. Li Su-mai is one of the five Chinese Magistrates at the International Mixed Court and holds the position of second assistant magistrate. He is a native of Hangchow, Chekiang, and is 52 years of age. He is a well-known Chinese scholar. He studied law privately and practiced at his profession for several years before his appointment to the Mixed Court Bench in Shanghai. In recognition of his services in the post he has held for the past six years the Chinese Government, has conferred upon him several decorations, and has appointed him a District Magistrate in waiting. Mr. Li's name has also been registered with the Cabinet for further promotion.

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For this reason we make a final appeal to the readers of the China *Weekly Review* for photographs and biographical sketches regarding any of their friends who have accomplished something of importance which causes them to stand out above the crowd and to deserve notice in "Who's Who in China." Such biographies should contain the date and place of birth, place and extent of education, positions held, political affiliations if any, societies of which he is a member, notable philanthropies, etc.

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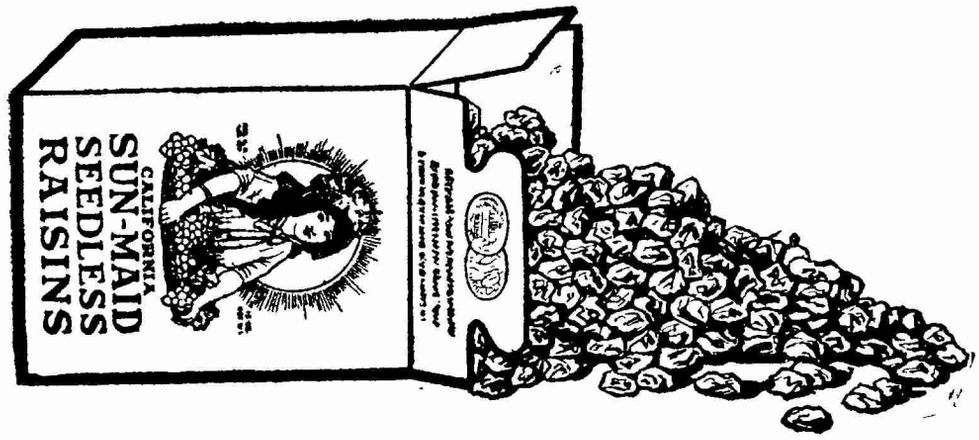

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Men and Events

Paris Hiatt, China manager of Ingersoll, Rand Company, leaves for New York on the *President Jefferson*, February 25, after four years in China.

J. Harold Dollar, who has been in Hongkong and Manila on business, is expected to return to Shanghai, February 24, on the *Presidenl Jefferson.*

Junius Wood, Far Eastern correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*, was reported to have left Peking February 20 for the United States on vacation.

The Shanghai branch of the Asia Banking Corporation will close on February 29, its interests having been taken over by the International Banking Corporation;

M. Karakhan, Soviet Envoy in Peking, is expected to leave North China in the near future on a trip to South China. His plans first include Shanghai and then Canton.

According to a telegram received by the *Review* from its correspondent in Washington on Thursday morning, February 21, the United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of Hon. Milton D. Purdy as Judge of the U. S. Court for China.

F. B. Wiborg, president of Ault and Wiborg Company of New York, has been a Shanghai visitor for the past few days, leaving February 22 to continue a voyage around the world through Europe.

Wen Shih-tsun, commissioner of foreign affairs at Nanking, was in Shanghai this week attending the dedication exercises of the new building of the *North China Daily News.*

U. S. District Attorney Leonard G. Husar of the United States Court for China is expected in Shanghai on February 24 on the *President Jefferson*, following a brief sojourn in Manila.

B. J. Stansfield, of the China Import and Export Lumber Company, Tsingtao, has been in Shanghai for the past two weeks. Mr. Stansfield will return to Tsingtao on Sunday, February 24.

Dr. Lo Wen-Kan, former Minister of Justice, has registered as a legal practicioner at the Local Court in Peking and will resume his former legal practice, according to a Peking report.

Francis B. Loomis, a noted American diplomat, now an official of the Standard Oil Company of California, passed through Shanghai last week on the *President Cleveland* en route to Manila.

Chang Chien, the well-known industrial leader and former Minister of Agriculture, of Nantungchow, was in Shanghai this week attending meetings of the boards of directors of the Bank of China and Bank of Communications.

Robert Werblow, brother of Henry Werblow recently sentenced to prison because of embezzlements while in charge of the Peking branch of the Asia Banking Corporation, has been sentenced in New York on similar charges to those against his brother.

Barnes Moss, of the Federal Radio Corporation, left Shanghai for Peking last week. After two years of arduous negotiation, he has opened the way for the construction of wireless stations at various points in China, work on which is to start very shortly.

The American Association of University Women will hold its monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. H. E. Davis, 3-a Route de Zikawei, West Gate, Shanghai. Graham Barrows will be the principal speaker for the afternoon, following tea, which will be served from 4 to 4:30 o'clock.

R. R. Service addressed the American Women's Club on "Home Life and Customs of the Tibetans" Tuesday afternoon, February 19. The lecture was illustrated, and Mr. Service's rare collection of Tibetan curios was on exhibit. The meeting was one of the best of the season, and was well attended.

The recently organized China Society of Science and Arts will meet on Saturday, February 23, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the home of Arthur Sopher, 445 Avenue Joffre. Addresses will be delivered by Jabin Hsu on "Gems of Chinese Literature" and Dr. Herbert Chatley on the "Mystery of Cohesion."

Shanghai's War Memorial on the waterfront at the juncture of the French and International concessions was impressively unveiled at noon, February 16, in the presence of a large throng by Senior Consul de Rossi. Stirling Fessenden, chairman of the Municipal council, and M. Le Bris, chairman of the French council, accepted the Memorial with fitting speeches.

The wedding of Dr. Way-Sung-New of Shanghai to Miss Y. Z. Zi will take place at the Shantung Road church on Saturday afternoon, February 23, at 4:30 o'clock. Following the wedding there will be a dinner and reception at the Great Eastern Hotel. Dr. New is a graduate of the Harvard Medical College and has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Shanghai for several years.

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B. W. Whitlock, representative of the department of Federal grain supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Portland, Oregon, has arrived in China for the purpose of investigating this market from the standpoint of wheat produced in the United States. Mr. Whitlock's headquarters while in China will be at the office of the U. S. Trade Commissioner, Dollar Building, Shanghai.

Miss Agatha Harrison, of the Y. W. C. A. industrial department, departed for America on the s. s. *Empress of Russia*, February 10, en route to England on home leave by way of America. Miss Harrison has made extensive investigations into the industrial conditions of China, and plans to continue her work en route. She will visit factories and industrial centers in Japan and the United States, and plans to spend some time lecturing.

The February *Recorder* takes to its readers the usual interesting and informative content for which it is noted. John Earle Baker's plea that China be allowed to accept or reject Western methods and institutions without having them rammed down its throat is of particular interest. Other articles are "Chen Ju" by F. R. Millican, the continuation of Z. K. Zia's "Confucian Civilization," and an account of the evangelistic campaign recently conducted in Shanghai.

Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, managing director of the British-American Tobacco Company, and Lady Cunliffe-Owen, who have been visting China for the past several weeks, sailed February 18 for London, via the United States on the *President Taft* of the Pacific Mail Line. The Earl of Gosford, a director of the B. A. T., who is in charge of the concern's business in Manchuria, also sailed on the *Taft* for a visit to London.

The Anglo-American Association of Peking recently held its annual meeting, when a report of the year's activities was read, and new officers for the coming year elected: Sir Frances Aglen is chairman; Major Hayes Kroner, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee consisting of both American and British membership is: British—Sir Frances Aglen, H.H. Fox, G.W.Frodshom, D.A. Johnson, S.F. Mayers, and G.C. Pearson; American—Major H. Kroner, Dr. R. Coltman, Julean Arnold, R. E. McFalls, Dr. T. W. Sloan, and Dr. N. S. Hopkins.

The Chinese Young Women's Christian Association of Shanghai, the Foreign Young Women's Christian Association of Shanghai, and the National Committee Young Women's Christian Associations of China announce a joint campaign for $130,000 from April 24 to May 24. The sum of $130,000 is to pay for the purchase of land for a permanent building for the Chinese Y. W. C. A. of Shanghai; and for two years' budget for the Chinese Y. W. C. A. of Shanghai, the Foreign Y. W. C. A. of Shanghai, and for extension work of the Y. W. C. A. throughout China.

According to a Peking report, another important leader of Lincheng fame in the person of Wang Feng-wu, has been captured. This man, afer the decapitation of Sun Mei-yao at Lincheng last year, is reported to have gone to Peking for safety and, disguising himself as one of the government detectives, he and his comrades extorted large sums of money in and around Peking. It is said he was caught outside the Chaoyangmen gate and has been sentenced to death by the Court. The Chinese authorities claim that, with the exception of a man called "Po-po Liu" who is still at large in the vicinity of Tsinanfu, all other leaders of the Paotzeku bandits have been captured

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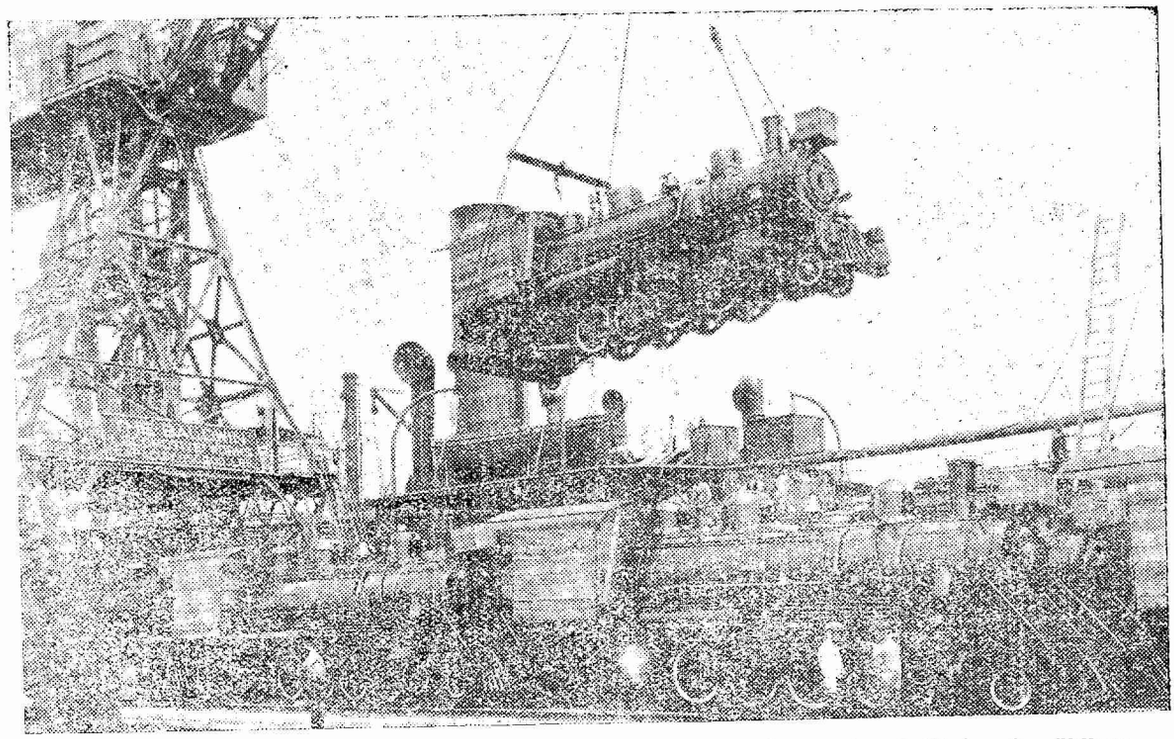

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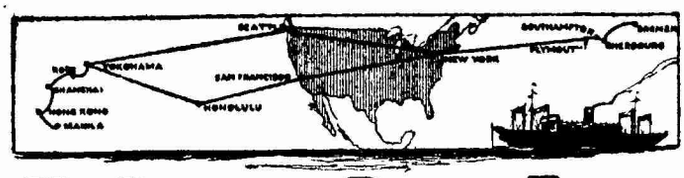

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News from North China

The engagement of General Feng Yu-hsiang to Miss Li Teh-chuan of the Young Women's Christion Association was announced last week at a luncheon party provided by the relatives and friends of the bride-to-be. Miss Li is a graduate of the Yen Ching University and since graduation has been a teacher in the American Board Mission Girls' School and more recently a secretary of the Peking Y. W. C. A. General Feng Yu-hsiang's wife died several months ago and he will marry Miss Li probably after one year.

Dr. C. C. Wang, Tupan of the Chinese Eastern Railway, arrived in Peking last week from Harbin presumably in anticipation of the opening of the Sino-Russian Conference, although the Russian mission in Peking has repeatedly denied the reported reopening of the conference.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, anxious about the safety of foreign missionaries and travelers in interior provinces and to prevent the recurrence of bandit incidents, has recently addressed a circular telegram to the civil and military authorities of various provinces, requesting them to do their utmost in providing protection to foreigners and to investigate and report on their numbers, locations and nationalities. Several provinces have already responded to his telegram and promised to afford adequate protection to foreign missionaries and travelers.

After the Chinese New Year and the busy season of the government, especially of the Ministry of Finance, the Premier finds himself having more time to talk about peace, reunification and enforcement of the Constitution. Plans have been made with regard to the calling of a general conference for promoting peace and reunification and invitations will be sent out shortly.

Alarming reports of war between Kiangsu, Chekiang and Fukien have repeatedly arrived in Peking and were each time denied by other reports. This has naturally caused the public mind to be skeptical as to the real situation in the Southeast.

It has also been reported in the Chinese press in Peking this week that the impending warm weather may lead to another clash between the Chihli and Fengtien forces. But reports are also one discrediting the other. One report says that the recent visit of General Chang Ching-hui, Chang Tso-lin's right-hand man, was connected with the peace proposal between the two parties and that they have reached an understanding to withdraw their respective armies from the frontiers. The other report, however, states that General Wang Chan-yuan, who was sent by President Tsao to Mukden to arrange for peace terms, since his return, has reported that his efforts in Mukden failed and there was no hope of peace between the two factions.

The Diplomatic Body in Peking sent a fresh note to the Chinese government on February 11 relative to the Gold Franc question. The note was handed personally by the Dutch Minister to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs. It reiterates the former stand of the foreign powers in the case and urges that the Chinese government should give it a prompt reconsideration.

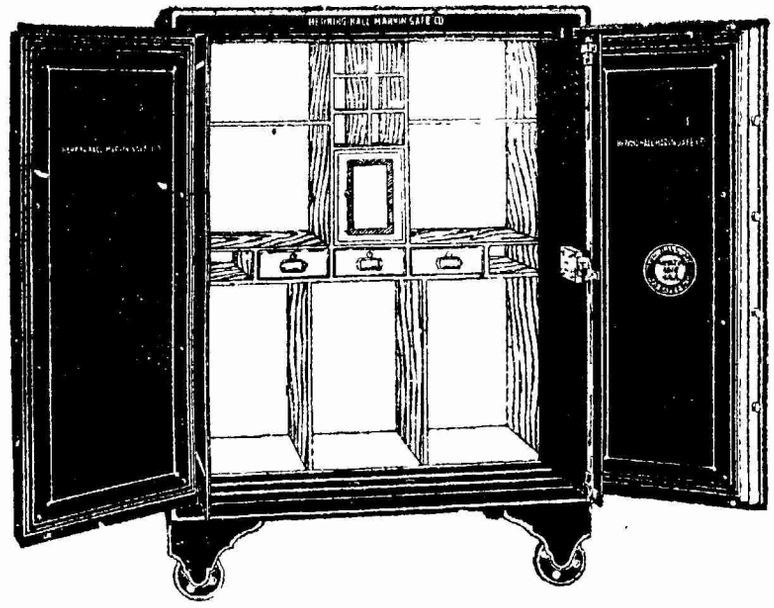
Immediately following the aforesaid note, the Minister of Foreign Affairs brought the question to a Cabinet meeting held Thursday, but no decision was reached as at the time of the meeting, the translation of the lengthy note in French was not yet completed. It is most probable that the government will delay the answer for the time being.

The report that the Gold Franc case would be brought before the International Court of Arbitration was emphatically denied by the Premier, Thursday, after the Cabinet meeting. The plan is equally opposed both by the Chinese parliamentarians and the French Minister. So the report is not likely to come true, at least for the time being.

The German Indemnity question has also engaged much attention of the public here, although no details of the negotiation between the parties concerned can be learned from official circles. It is only reported that the present negotiation is on the line of the former ones and a skeleton plan has already been drawn up pending the final approval of the governments concerned.

On February 12, the anniversary of the reunification of the North and South, the President entertained a number of high officials, Mongolian princes and diplomats in a New Year Tea and Theatrical Party held in Huaijentang in the Presidential Palace which was attended by more than 700 persons, including members of the Diplomatic Corps and their families. Among those who took part in the theatrical performances were Mei Lan-fang, Shang Shio-yun and others.

The government has decided to hold a conference to discuss the question of the International Conference regard-



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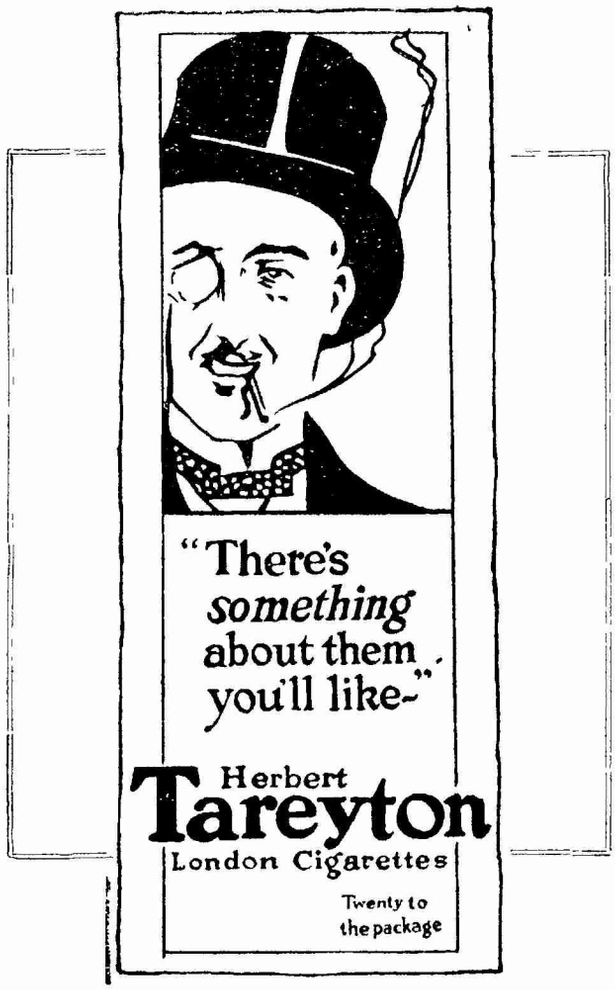

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ing the Chinese tariff question. It is reported that the Premier will preside and Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. Wellington Koo, Mr. Kao Ling-wei, Mr. Wang Ke-ming and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan will participate in the conference. A regular commission will soon be formed to meet regularly.

Mr. C. Seymour, who was formerly connected with the Princeton-in-Peking work, left Peking Thursday for Shanghai after a short trip to the capital. He will resume his work in Shanghai as the Import Manager of Dodge and Seymour Company.

General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, has telegraphed the Central government declining the post of concurrent Civil Governorship. This is a result of an arrangement between General Hsiao and General Wu Pei-fu who desired to appoint Ho Pei-yung to be the Civil Governor of Hupeh.

Mr. Lo Wen Kan, former Minister of Finance, following the acquittal from the court of all charges preferred against him in an embezzlement case, has petitioned the Peking local court to grant him permission to practice law in Peking. It is expected that he will start his legal practice here very soon.

A bill was formally introduced into the House of Representatives by a number of M. P's regarding the election of a Vice-President of China, but no definite action has been taken upon it. Much comment is appearing in newspapers about General Wu Pei-fu's ambition to take up the position himself.

P. Y. C.

Peking, February, 16, 1924.

News from South China

By order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, generalissimo of the constitutionalist army in Canton, the higher normal school, the law college, and the agricultural college, all government schools, will be reorganized into a university. Chau Lu, formerly commissioner of finance of Kwangtung and now principal of the high normal, has been appointed chairman of the committee on reorganization. The income from the likins of the Kowloon and Lappa stations and a special restaurant tax has been set aside exclusively for the support of these higher institutions of learning, in addition to whatever may be appropriated from the provincial treasury for educational purposes. The expected income from the Kowloon and Lappa Stations will amount to about $500,000 and the restaurant tax, $220,000 yearly.

The latest items of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's war levy on the Cantonese are an extra 50 per cent on telegraph rates and a loan of $500,000 from the Canton city merchants for the redemption of his emergency military notes, the merchants having been ordered to contribute from $5 to $500 each to satisfy the demands of Sun's mercenary troops in the city for holiday money. When his mercenaries were unable to receive any cash for the Chinese New Year recently, Dr. Sun caused $500,000 worth of military notes to be issued with the endorsement of leading organizations of the city. Upon the refusal of the Cantonese merchants to cash the unsecured and worthless paper money, the mercenaries, mostly Hunanese, killed one Cantonese and wounded many, while the Cantonese volunteers also shot down at least two mercenaries. Among the holiday fracases caused by unruly mercenaries of Dr. Sun were the smashing of the show cases of The Sun Company in Wai Oi Street and the breaking into the No. 1 Sub-station of the 10th Police District in Canton. By rescuing an inmate from the Canton District Court jail, the mercenaries also succeeded in getting some cash from the rescued for holidays. Many homes in Poontong and other suburbs of Canton were made temporary barracks for troops during the holidays against the consent of their owners.

The troops of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mercenary army may be needy; but according to Dr. Sun's statement, instruction No. 41 of the Generalissimo, Commissary-general Yang Shao-pu of the 3rd Yunnanese Division recently absconded with about $1,500,000; Commander Chu Chi-min of the 6th Brigade, with about $250,000; and Colonel Li Shihsuen, with about $250,000. In Canton the troops could have existed on gambling and opium traffic alone, it is believed. According to a press report here, Canton and vicinity are capable of producing an income of nearly $2,000,000 a month by opium traffic alone with the troops.

Cantonese, once the pride of the Chinese race at home and abroad, have become so demoralized as to be incapable of furnishing a person who may be civil governor of their own province. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, when finding no follower among the Cantonese having the courage to take charge of the

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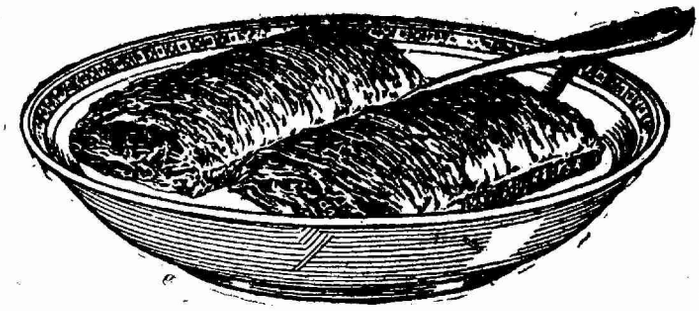

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present situation, has appointed Yang Shu-chan, a Szechuanese, to be civil governor of the small section of Kwangtung actually dominated by him and his faction.

The strike of the rice shop hands still being in progress and imported cargoes unable to be unloaded, the poor classes in Canton had to pay $10.45 or more for a picul of rice February 13. The price is going up. On account of the present internecine war which has made inland traffic exceedingly difficult, fire wood is selling at $2.50 a picul.

Wen Teh-chang, managing-director of the Canton-Kowloon Railroad, Chinese Section, has been dismissed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Mr. Wen was a Peking appointee who had been in charge of the road for the last ten years. The Chinese section of this line has been made a military transportation system ever since the beginning of the factional dispute between Chen Chiung-ming and Sun Yat-sen. Its loss since the war has been heavy. For the time being, the traffic manager of the section, an Englishman, is taking active charge of the road pending the arrangement for Chan Hing-hon, managing director of the Kwangtung Yueh-Han, or Canton-Hankow R. R., Kwangtung Section, to take it over. The Canton-Kowloon line was built on British capital and the British bond-holders will probably have something to say about it.

The Canton Branch of the Bank of China has been put in receivership by order of the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. C. Y. Chan Kie-woon, municipal commissioner of finance of Canton, and T. W. Sun, salt inspector, have been appointed receivers.

The foreign warships in Canton still number more than ten, and it is believed that they will not entirely withdraw for the time being to show that the diplomatic corps in Peking believes that the threat of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to take over the customs administration must be dropped. When Dr. Sun was planning to control the Chinese customs service last December, as many as 22 foreign warships were in Canton to prevent possible interference with the service which has been pledged for payment of foreign loans. For the present, only a Portuguese gun-boat, a Japanese destroyer, and the French s.s. *Altair* may be said to be here purely in connection with the recent naval demonstration, while the U. S. S. *Asheville* and the U. S. S. *Pampanga* and the British river gun-boats, *Tarantula*, *Moorhen*, *Moth*, and *Robin* are old friends to Canton, being stationed here almost permanently. For the last few days the British *Foxglove* was in Canton Harbor. Of the four American destroyers, all but *No. 342* have left Canton. Up to the present, no further action has been taken by Dr. Sun in connection with the question of customs surplus.

Dr. C. C. Wu, secretary of foreign affairs to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is still in Canton. He has not yet left here as some reported recently. Among the leading Kuomintang who went away again were Hu Han-min and Wang Ching Wei.

H. W.

Canton, February 13, 1924.

News from Central China

A dinner to Sir Ronald Macleay, K. C. M. G., British Minister to Peking, who is making a brief visit to Hankow, was given by the British Chamber of Commerce at 8. 15 Monday evening in the Hankow Club.

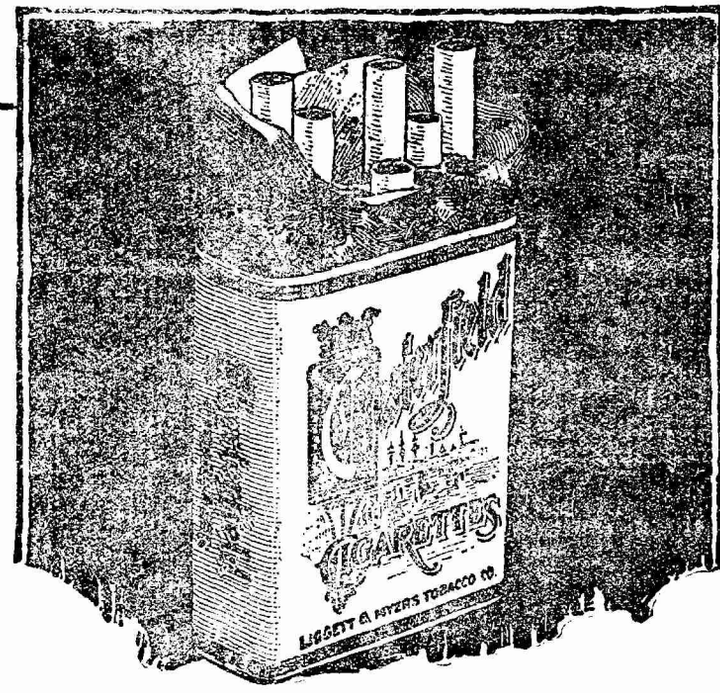
Toward the construction fund of the Memorial Hospital in honor of the late Father A. Melotto, the leading merchants in Hankow have already subscribed about $30,000. The Bankers' Association and the Native Banks' Guild have also agreed to contribute a big sum of money for the construction. A tract of land comprising about 3,000 fongs have been offered by Mr. Liu Sin-seng, a real estate merchant.

The Wuchang Tuchun's Yamen has received a telegram from General Yang Shen stating that his men recaptured Chungking city on January 27. Later another telegram arrived at Wuchang stating that Gen. Yang entered Chengtu with his men on the same day. The arsenal in Chengtu was wholly destroyed by the enemy.

According to the Chinese press in Hankow the Sino-Italian Bank in Hankow has now been reorganized. All the Chinese shares in that bank have been withdrawn and the Italian shareholders continue to carry on the bank with their own capital.

The Consular body in Hankow is still considering the question of recognising Mr. Shen Tze-liang to be the Foreign Affairs Commissioner in Hupeh, because they have not yet received any instruction from their Ministers in Peking informing them of Mr. Shen's arrival. Shen was appointed by Wu Pei-fu.

Last Monday a consignment of about 50 boxes of cartridges and several boxes of revolvers was transported to Siangyang from Wuchang to be handed over to the Siangyang garrison commander for the use of exterminating the bandits.



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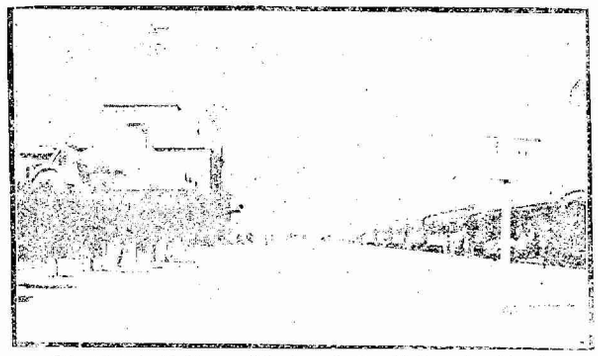

Shantung Railway Train at the Tsinanfu Station Preparing to Start on Its Daily Run to Tsingtao

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The *Yiyang Maru* hostages, who have been detained at Chisui, a small village on the Kweichow border, have been removed to Lungchuan, where Mr. Kifune, the Japanese Consul at Chungking, met them on Jan. 29 on his way back from Chengtu. At the same time, he secured an interview with General Shih Tsing-yang, the Commander of the Szechuan Army, with whom he is now undertaking vigorous negotiations in order to secure their immediate release.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu proposes to inaugurate an aerial service between Hankow and Ichang nominally for postal and commercial services. The Aeronautical Department of the Ministry of Communications will send representatives to make a survey of the proposed route.

The appointment of General Sun Chuan-feng as Tuli of Kiangsi has been approved by Gen. Wu Pei-fu, and a mandate containing the appointment was to be issued after the New Year holidays. In addition to this appointment, which is designed to remove possibility of hostilities between Chekiang and Fukien, it is reported that Premier Sun Pao-chi has sent a delegate to Wuchang to interview Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan and to discuss the rehabiliation of Hunan and measures to prevent that province from being drawn into hostilities either with the South or in the East.

General Pan Shou-tseng, the Commander of the Hupeh 1st Mixed Brigade who is stationed with his men in Suichow and is responsible for the death of father Melotto, has been dismissed from his office by Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan; and Gen. Sun Kien-yeh has been appointed to succeed him to the post. Gen. Pan was charged with having aided the bandits to infest the Northern portion of Hupeh.

Mrs. D. A. Wilson, mother of Mr. D. A. Wilson of the China Import Lumber Co., died at the International Hospital last Thursday following a brief illness. A brief funeral service was held at St. John's Church at 4.30 Friday afternoon. The body will be taken to the United States for interment.

The Hupeh Government Bank has sent officers to the northern provinces to collect the old small cash-coins and a great quantity of these coins have been transported back to Hankow. They will be melted into ingots and will be used for casting new copper coins in the Wuchang Mint.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has again sent down the secretary, Mr. Chow Fu-kai, to Hankow to deal with the *Yiyang Maru* affair. Mr. Chow will soon leave here for Ichang in order to proceed to Chungking for the release of the two Japanese.

Another seizure of firearms and cartridges was made in the Russian Concession on Tuesday evening last by the Assistant Superintendent of Russian Police, Mr. N. P. Medvedeff, the "bag" in this case consisting of four Browning type automatic pistols of large size and 1,600 rounds of cartridges. The contraband was seized from two foreigners now under detention.

Mr. Chen Chieh, the ex-Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hupeh, will not leave here temporarily. Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has invited Mr. Chen to be his Adviser on diplomacy in Hupeh and Hunan.

The Kweichow General, Yuen Tso-ming, who is leading his men to relieve Szechuan in aid of Gen. Wu Pei-fu, proposes to detain the revenue of the postage in eastern Szechuan. A telegram has been sent to Wu by Gen. Yuen requesting Wu's approval for this detention.

The permanent residence of the Civil Governor of Honan in Loyang instead of in Kaifeng has added a great deal of activity to the daily life of that city. The new governor plans to put up a water works here, and wishes that a better plant will replace the existing one for supplying the city with electricity.

On January 3, the Mission of the Roman Catholic Church at Supu was attacked by soldiers of Chao Heng-ti the Governor of Changsha. These troops were part of the victorious army of Gen. Ho, who is now at the head of military operations in Western Hunan. The Mission is in charge of Rev. Fr. Flavian Mullins, and Rev. Fr. Arthur Benson. The former is from Athens, Pa., and the latter from Pittsburgh, Pa; both are members of the American Order of Passionists.

Last Monday an entertainment was held for over one hundred guests consisting of mostly Chinese journalists by the Hankow Japanese daily in celebration of its five thousandth issue. Speeches were given and greetings were offered, and a very good time was enjoyed on the occasion.

The Wuchang Port Development Bureau is reported to have completed arrangements with certain British firms at Hankow for flotation of a loan of $50,000,000 for the development of the trading port at Wuchang. The interest is said to be eight per cent per annum, and the principal of the loan is to be reimbursed within twenty-five years beginning from the second year after signing of the loan agreement. The matter

will be soon referred to the Provincial Assembly for ratification, and as soon as sanction has been obtained from that body, money will be forthcoming for the work.

Telegrams have been repeatedly received by Gen. Wu Pei-fu from Gen. Sheng Hung-yin arranging the surrender of two Yunnan division commanders by payment of $400,000, but it is unknown from what source the money will be forthcoming.

Laborers along the Kin-Han railway are contemplating holding a memorial service in memory of the labor leaderShih Yang who was shot to death by Gen. Hsiao Yao-nan because of wide-spread strike created by him among the laborers along the same railway just about the same time last year. Gen. Hsiao has given instructions that such service should not be allowed, and that the military forces should watch the movement of laborers.

There has been a deadly quarrel among the Szechwan generals and Gen. Hsiung Ke-Wu has expressed his desire to retire from politics. The commander-in-chief of his 5th Army Division has declared neutrality, while the commanders of Szechwan brigades have been arranging terms of surrender with the northern commanders. Gen. Lai Hsin-hu has declared that a Conference is necessary for the settlement of the situation, while General Lu Chaio's troops have been retreating to Yungnin The order of Chengtu is being maintained by General Liu Chen-hsun.

Shen Tao-jen, ex-Tuchun of Fukien, accompanied by his family, arrived in Changsha on the 11th inst. He was welcomed by the Changsha governor, Chao Heng-ti, with whom he had a long interview for the discussion of important political affairs.

During the week, eight bandits were arrested at Hankow with three rifles, and a large amount of ammunition. They confessed their crimes boldly, and were immediately sent to the Wuchang Military Court to receive the death penalty.

The Hanyehping Mining Corporation is reported to have remitted $50,000 to the Hupeh government from Shanghai in payment of its revenue for production of iron ore. Hitherto the Corporation has never paid any revenue to the Wuchang government, but on account of the strong protest of the Hupeh Bureau of Finance, it has agreed to pay its revenue beginning from last year.

S. H. Noxon, Secretary of the Standard Oil Company at Shanghai, arrived in Hankow Friday on the *Tungting*. Mr. Noxon is in Hankow in the interests of his company and expects to remain about a week after which he will proceed to Peking.

The Week in the Far East

(*Covering the period from February 13 to February 20*)

Peking is a city of rumors and very few facts, and during the past week under review no news of importance has emanated from the Capital. The Far East seems particularly interested in the Japanese Loan being handled by important banks and organizations in America and London, the recognition of Soviet Russia by Britain and the effect of this on the remainder of the Powers who have not done likewise. U. S. Secretary Hughes, caused much excitement when he announced that excluding the Japanese from America was not complying with the Washington Treaty, and no little press comment devoted to this subject has been made in various papers in the Far East. Matters of smaller interest concern the new railway scheme for China as outlined by Chinese promoters and approved by the Chinese Minister of Communications in Peking, as well as agitation against certain members of the present Peking Cabinet, and the dissatisfied feeling among certain officials with reference to the handling of affairs in Tsingtao, and Shangtung province in general, since the occupation of that territory by the Chinese. The gold franc question again comes up as regarding the answer of the Powers to China and her comments in return.

The Spring War—Will There Be One?

If rumors are to be confirmed, then China is to have her usual spring warfare, but where the center of military activities is to be, is still a question. Some have it that North China will find herself in the throes of the contending warlords in those respective provinces, while others still maintain that Shanghai and vicinity will furnish the battlefields, tracing the dissention back to the opposing Governors of the provinces of Chekiang and Kinagsu. Needless to say it is hoped that enough of the military crowd if there be any at all who favor a new cycle of things, can get together and ward off the coming affray, which will only tend to bring about a step in the backward direction. It is well-known that Shanghai merchants and public organizations have no

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interest in the staging of a spring war, and in fact have voted many times at assembled meetings against any such actions between Chekiang and Nanking. Enough money has been expended in this connection and certainly commercial activities have been retarded, both foreign and Chinese. Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin with their respective branches dispersed freely in all parts of China are coming in for their part of the spoils, and it is reported have laid their plans. Szechuan is still in the throes of a war, Canton and Kwangtung province are far from normal, Honan province supports too many of the bandit outrages, and war clouds as usual hover over Fukien province. However, with all these things in view, Peking officialdom celebrated her reunification day—at a time when the country is more divided than ever!

The Peking Cabinet

Premier Sun Pao-chi in the face of the preparations for a spring revolution had planned a trip South, making Shanghai a point to visit, enroute to Canton to discuss reunification plans, but a later decision has been reached causing him to abandon his trip. He had strong plans to issue a peace Mandate, following the practise of former President Feng Kuo-chang, who first issued a peace Mandate. His plans included a campaign of all the provinces of China urging the officials and people to consider an early reunification of the country and to end the state of chaotic affairs.

The most recent meeting of the Cabinet was concerned with the discussion of the Gold Franc issue. the dismissal of certain officials, including that of Wang Keh-ming, who has requested the President to relieve him from office. It is expected that Wang Keh-ming, the Minister of Finance, will now reconsider his resignation and remain if the President looks on his financial reform in a favorable manner.

One Solution of Safeguarding China's Railways

It is understood that General Tang Tsai-li, Director General of the Special Police Bureau in the Cabinet, has recently submitted to President Tsao Kun a definite plan for the safeguarding of the railways of China. The plan if approved by the Cabinet will be disclosed and put into effect, according to this report. As the Powers have been vainly struggling with this issue of railway police for quite sometime it is expected in Chinese circles that the present occasion and the recent Bessel case at Fengtai, will definitely test their ability to cooperate with the Chinese government in effecting an urgently needed reform.

The Gold Franc Question

While nothing definite can been reported on the Gold Franc question, there is much speculation as to the action which the Chinese government will take in response to the Note from the Eight Powers of the balance of the Boxer Indemnity. In certain quarters, according to a *Reuters* report, it is freely asserted that the dispute be referred to an international Court of Arbitration, but inquiries addressed to official sources elicit the reply that such a statement is premature. A special meeting of the Cabinet will be held to decide this issue at an early date in Peking.

One of the Foreign Powers on Chinese Piracy

At least one of the foreign powers has taken a most decisive step to end piracy on the China waters effecting Chinese and foreigners, with special reference to some of the outrages occurring in the vicinity of South China. At the recent conference of British Chambers of Commerce held in Shanghai, a resolution was passed urging the British government to make arrangements with the Chinese authorities whereby immediately piracy is reported punitive measures may be taken by the British Navy. The conference strongly advocated an increase in the numbers of naval patrol vessels. In this connection a resolution was also passed urging the British government to give practical effect to the intention to devote the British share of the Boxer Indemnity to purposes mutually beneficial to Britain and China.

Dissatisfaction Felt Toward Tsingtao Officials

Some of the difficulties being felt as to the administration of Tsingtao are contained in a late report from that district. General Chen Kan, who is adviser from both the Central government and Marshal Wu Pei-fu to the Kiaochao Territorial Government, recently hurled some grave statements against the public officials in Tsingtao. The gravity of the charges is evident when it is mentioned that General Wu's right hand man here accused the Administration of appropriating territorial funds to the amount of more than $3,000,000. This revelation has called for stinging criticism of the administration, the real control of which is at Tsinan, the provincial capital, without whose sanction the former leaseholders cannot take a step. Gen. Chen practically laid the whole responsibility at the door of Governor Hsiung Ping-chi. At the present time the

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departments are two months in arrears, and the total revenue for the first fiscal year under Chinese rule, was well over $5,000,000. Some further statements made by Gen. Chen follow:

"I would not accuse every public official. Thank Heaven there are a few who still have some sense of decency left. I can name one in particular who, unable to secure money from the Administration to pay off his personnel, drew on his personal bank account. The trouble is not so much with the department heads as with those higher up who control the finances."

"Gen Chen hinted at strong pro-Japanese forces at work here. He even went so far as to intimate that the Administration had secretly favored Japanese interests to the exclusion of those of other nations. He accused the Japanese of desiring to bring discredit on the Kiaochao Administration for the purpose of arousing a popular demand for a change to international control, in which the Japanese would seek to gain the dominating power.

"Mr. Kao En-hung has been prominently mentioned as the new head of the territorial administration. He was formerly Minister of Communications in Peking and is reputed an able and honest executive. He is residing in Chefoo and has been living in retirement for some time. Whether he would consent to assume the responsibility is not yet known here."

Canton to Have Another War

The recent despatch from Canton says the nearby vicinity is full of troops, for the Hunnanese are joining up with Yunnanese in the projected attack against General Chen Chiung-ming's forces in the East River district of Kwangtung, and all are concentrating at Canton. Severe fighting is expected. Outside this report the Chinese New Year in Canton was passed very quietly without any trouble from the non-payment of troops of Dr. Sun from Yunnan, Kuangsi, Shansi, and Shensi. The only tone denoting any trouble was the shooting of a few Cantonese by the mercenaries, which was due to the fact that the Canton charitable associations and Chamber of Commerce endorsed some $500,000 worth of unsecured military notes, issued by the General Headquarters.

The Philippines a Strong Military Advantage to U. S.

"The military and naval advantages to the United States of holding the Philippines, will be an important consideration in the proceedings now underway to determine whether the islands shall be independent.

At the close of the Senate's first committee hearing on the subject when the Philippine delegation was heard, Senator Hiram Johnson, chairman, announced that the Army and Navy as well as opponents to independence would be heard.

"At the first hearing, Mr. Guevara introduced Manuel Roxas, the young Philippine patriot who has been fighting steadily for independence. Roxas read a formal statement describing the conditions of the islands and then was quesed by the committee members. He made a favorable impression and answered all questions readily and fully, frequently giving them a turn in favor of his cause,

"Roxas said his people were so confident of their ability to successfully govern the islands and to meet the bonded debt that there would be no opposition to some plan whereby the customs receipts might be pledged as security for its payment.

"The seriousness of the Colorum troubles had been greatly exaggerated in the United States and that the difficulty had been aggravated by the untimely action of Governor General Leonard Wood in sending a gunboat to the scene and by the burning of a native village."

Japan Grateful Over Secretary Hughes' Statement on Exclusion Act

"The recommendations made to Congress by Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes that the exclusion clause with regard to Japanese immigration be stricken from the immigration bill now under consideration. has evoked expressions of the heartiest approval in official circles in Japan.

"The stand taken by Secretary Hughes has particularly gratified the foreign office where it is pointed out that elimination of the exclusion clause will enable everyone to save their official faces.

"If the views of the State Department prevail at the Capital, Japanese immigration will continue to be restricted under the provisions of the "Gentlemen's Agreement." At the same time, Japan will be spared the unnecessary humiliation of adverse legislation in America. It is merely a technicality, perhaps, but nevertheless it involves a point of national dignity in Japan which is worthy of consideration.

If Congress drops the exclusion provision from the immigration act, the ambassadorial career of Masanao Hanihara, Japan's present ambassador at Washington, will be crowned with the heights of success and while the question of discrimination against Japanese residents already in America remains unsettled, his star of prestige will be rapidly on the ascendant." A later report says Congress will not consider this recommendation.

The Japan Loan

The New York *Journal of Commerce* warns private American investors against too liberal extension of private credits to Japanese business men. The paper said that because of the new loan, which is sound, a tenporary boom may spring up in Japan only to crash later.

"The paper cites the depression in Japanese business circles even before the earthquake and warns against false hopes that Japan will be a business bonanza for private operations.

"The editorial goes on to say that though the ability of the Japanese to further the restoration efforts is unquestioned, private business both in Japan and America must proceed with caution.

The *World* calls the loan a "symbol and an agency of enduring peace between the United States and Japan," and declares Japan's political as well as her financial credit is good.

The *Herald* says, "The loan ends the Japanese menace which was inevitable but which was destroyed by Japan's fine co-operation in the matter of naval reduction.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

February 13. State Department at Washington informs House Immigration Committee that proposed exclusion of Japanese is contrary to treaty obligations.——Frank Vanderlip casts aspersions on practices in Harding administration.——$270,000,000 Japanese loan floated in New York and London.——Moro delegation request United States keep sovereignty over Mindanao, P. I.——Vera Cruz, Mexico, reopened to commerce.——House committee takes up consideration of Philippine Independence.

February 14. House Immigration committee will keep Japanese exclusion clause in proposed bill.——Vanderlip summoned before Senate investigation committee of oil scandal.

February 15. Vanderlip's testimony before Senate reveals no facts to substantiate slander of Harding.——U. S. naval flight to North Pole suspended by Coolidge.——Anglo-Russian conference announced for end of March.——Report 2,177 Japanese military officers discharged in 1923 due to reduction of armaments.

February 16. Dock strike begun in England.——Egyptian government having denied Howard Carter further exploration of ancient tombs, announces intention to continue excavations itself.——Norway recognizes Soviet government.

February 18. U. S. Secretary of Navy Denby's resignation accepted.——McAdoo's candidacy for president reaffirmed by supporters.——British Labor Minister appoints court of inquiry into dock strike.——Hughes states time not ripe for new arms conference of powers.

February 19. Coolidge considers Charles Beecher Warren, former ambassador to Japan, for Secretaryship of Navy.

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New Books and Publications

Wilson's Last Essay

The Road Away from Revolution, By Woodrow Wilson. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press.

Woodrow Wilson though dead still lives as one of the greatest of political philosophers. Had his idealism been accepted by the Peace Conference, the world would be to-day basking in the sunshine of peace and good will. But Woodrow Wilson's cry for universal justice, self-determination, etc. was drowned by the clamor of Lloyd George, Balfour, Clemenceau and others who took their stand on the ante-dated principles of exploitation, and selfishness.

In this small article which is a reproduction from the *Atlantic Monthly* for August 1923 Woodrow Wilson once more sounds a warning against the hasty revolutions, wholesale exploitation and 'the denial to the great body of the people of the rights and privileges which all normal men desire and must have if they are to be contented and within reach of happiness." The road away from revolution is one of the highest and purest standards of justice and of right dealing. Not the justice of the lawyer which means the prompt, fair and open application of impartial rules, but the justice based on the Christian conception which 'must include sympathy and helpfulness and a willingness to forgo self-interest in order to promote the welfare, happiness, and contentment of others and of the community as a whole. The substance of the whole article is: Our civilization can not survive materially unless it is redeemed spiritually.

The article of Dr. Wilson deserves most serious consideration of the statesmen, scholars, church men and all those who love God, Truth and Justice. Societies must be formed all over the world to study and propagate the conception of spiritual democracy of Dr. Wilson which alone can save the world from the present chaos.

The book contains a new photo of Dr. Wilson which shows that the sorrows of the world are sitting high on the brow of this political Christ.

H. P. Shastri.

Shanghai, February 15, 1924.

China and Democracy

Modern Democracy in China. By Mingchien Joshua Bau, Ph. D. The Commercial Press Ltd. Shanghai. 1923.

This is Dr. Bau's third study in the field of political development and international relations in China during the past three years. His previous works "The Foreign Relations of China," and "The Open-Door Doctrine" have been brought out by American Presses. "Modern Democracy in China" is Dr. Bau's first book to be published in his homeland. It is the work of a student trained in the scientific method of Western universities; it shows wide reading in the general works of Western political science and in the numerous studies of Chinese affairs published in the English language by European and American writers. So few, however, are the Chinese sources or writers quoted as to be quite negligible. Bryce, the Willoughbys, the Haines combination, Fenwick Ogg and many other distinguished American and European writers are cited often. It is distinctly a pity that twelve years after the establishment of the Republic should have passed and no Chinese writers or studies should have been found worthy of mention Only two conclusions seem likely to be drawn: either China is falling far behind its old standards of scholarship, or Western trained students in China and returned students from Western universities do not keep abreast of the scholarly productions in their homeland. Either case is deplorable.

Dr. Bau's latest book is divided into two parts of varying value depending somewhat upon the point of view of the reader. Book I deals with Modern Chinese History and Politics. Book II is on Constitutional Government. The first book gives in one hundred and fifty pages a summary of the political development of China during the past dozen years. It is of real value as a record of accomplished facts. Book II in something more than two hundred pages discusses from an idealistic and theoretical viewpoint the type of government which China *ought* to develop. Naturally this part of the work shows the effect of Dr. Bau's foreign training. Cabinet, and Presidential, Federal and Unitary forms of government are discussed in some detail.

It is interesting to note that a considerable part of the ground covered in the second part of Dr. Bau's work was covered by the late Mr. Eu-Yang Kwang, M. A. in his work entitled "The Political Reconstruction of China" published in 1922. Apparently Dr. Bau was not aware of this since he makes no reference to the earlier work. The two studies should be read in conjunction by those who are actually interested in the political development of China. It is of interest to mention furthermore that the two writers on several occasions while making use in many cases of the same sources and discussing the same or similar problems reach almost diametrically opposite conclusions. Dr. Bau favors a Presidential system in a Unitary State; Mr. Eu-Yang favored a Cabinet or Parliamentary government in a Federal State.

"Modern Democracy in China" is clearly printed on good paper and the volume is of convenient size. The narrow side and lower margins give an air of compression which is unfortunate. The errors in language are occasional only, and the style is generally up to the standard set by American writers on politics and government. If one may presume to criticise, it may be suggested that sentences of the length of those used by Thackeray are rather frowned upon nowadays. Sentences ranging from fifty to more than one hundred and thirty words are too long for the lazy modern reader. These are but minor matters, however. The volume should be welcomed by all students of Chinese government and institutions both here and abroad.

H. F. MacNair.

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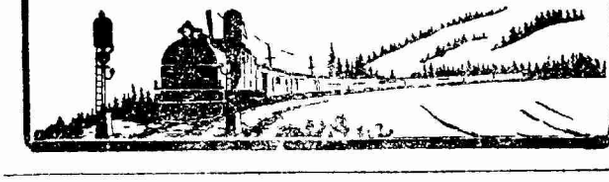

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, February 20th, 192

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver for spot at 33 15/16d. shows a drop of 1/16d. T quotation for two months forward delivery at 33 7/8d. is also 1/16d. down. An easy tone prevailed in our Exchange Market and our official rate for T/T on London at 3/3 1/4d. is down since our last circular. A good general Exchange business has been doing, the dema for Gold T/T exceeding the cover available. The market shows a tendency to come in line with official quotations which were at the close 3/3 1/4d. for February T/T on Lond and 1/4d. per month down forward. Further demand for Gold T/T may be expected, our local Gold Dealers have a heavy oversold position in Gold T/T to cover. We clo easy.

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†	Average rates for Jan.	Thursday Feb. 14	Friday Feb. 15	Saturday Feb. 16	Monday Feb. 18	Tuesday Feb. 19	Wednes Feb.
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	openin closin
T/T London	3/3.390	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4 3/3 3/4	3/3
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8 3/3 7/8	3/3
4m/s ,,	—	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4 3/4	3/3
T/T India	228.150	234 1/2	234	234	234	234 232 1/2	232
T/T France	1,498.200	1595	1600	1610	1635	1705 1695	168
T/T N. Y.	69.880	71 3/4	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2 71	70
T/T H'kong	72.100	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71	71 71	71
T/T Japan	64.520	64 1/4	64 1/4	64	64 1/4	64 1/4 65 1/8	64
T/T Batavia	194.080	199	199	199	199	199 197 1/2	196
T/T Straits	71.830	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2 71	71
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3 5.390	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6	3 6 3/5 3/4	3/5
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/6 1/4	3/6 1/4	3/6 1/4	3/6 1/4	3/6 1/4 3/6	3/5
6m/s ,, D/A	3/5 890	3/6 1/8	3/6 1/8	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/2 3/6 1/4	3/6
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,578.200	1675	1680	1690	1715	1785 1775	176
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	73.260	75 1/2	75 1/4	75	73	75 74 1/2	74
4m/s ,, Docs	—	75 3/4	75 3/4	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2 75	74

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Feb.
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34 3/16	34 1/16	33 7/8	33 7/8	33 3/4	33
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 65 1/4	G. $. 65 1/4	G. $. 65	G. $. 64 7/8	G. $. 64 5/8	G. $.
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 309 00	Tls. 310 10	Tls. 309 00	Tls. 309 80	Tls. 310 00	Tls. 310
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.675	71.6875	71.65	71.6625	71.625	71.6
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1 1/2%	1 1/2%	2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday						

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Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3 5/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1
,, 4	3 5/8%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2
6	3 3/4%	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Chinese-American Radio Communication

References: Pp. 409-11

Questions: 1. What is radio communication, and how old is it? 2. What plans are now being made in connection with this subject in Shanghai? 3. What plans had the Japanese Government in reference to China's radio communications? 4. Who aided the Japanese in their plans? Why? 5. What was the attitude taken by the Government of the United States in reference to this scheme? Who was the spokesman of that Government? 6. In what way is the Open Door Doctrine involved? 7. Discuss the importance of Shanghai as a radio center of communication. 8. What has been the attitude of the American Chambers of Commerce as to radio communication? Why?

Topic 2: Nomination of a New U. S. Judge for China

References: P. 411

Questions: 1. Who is the present Judge of the U. S. Court for China? 2. How long has he held this position? 3. How is a man appointed to this position? 4. How has Judge Lobingier distinguished himself in the position which he is leaving? 5. What can you say as to the prestige of the American Court? 6. In what ways is the recently made nominee qualified for the position of Judge of the American Court? 7. What part does politics play in such a nomination?

Topic 3: Political Prisoners

References: Pp. 412-3

Questions: 1. What are political prisoners? 2. Why were many men thrown into prison during war times? 3. Who is Mahatma Gandhi, and why was he imprisoned? 4. Under what circumstances are political prisoners generally liberated? 5. What was the Amritsar affair?

Topic 4: Recognition of Russia

References: P. 441

Questions: 1. What is "recognition" and why has Russia worked so hard to obtain it from the Powers? 2. What is the Government now in power in England, and what important step has it recently taken? 3. What effect is this likely to have on other countries? 4 How is the economic question connected with the political?

Topic 5: The Bandit Record

References: P. 412,441

Questions: 1. Who is Dr. Gordon Thompson, and why did his captivity arouse especial interest? 2. Who was Mr. Keh? Discuss his case? 3. How many killings, and how many kidnappings and other outrages have been perpetrated by bandits since the Lincheng affair? 4. What is the particular purpose of continued drawing of attention to this subject by the editor of the *Review*?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1; Modernizing the Farmers Around Tsingtau

References: Pp. 425-31

Questions: 1. What lessons are needed by the Chinese farmer? 2. How is he to obtain these lessons? 3. Discuss the work of the Germans around Tsingtau in afforestation and agriculture. 4. Who is Mr. D. Y. Lin, and what important work has he accomplished? 5. What is animal husbandry? 6. What can you say of the work of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry? 7. Demonstrate the value of cotton experimentation. What is the source of the word 'Cotton'? 8. Discuss other lines of development in Tsingtau and Shantung.

Topic 2: Guesses as to Kiangsu-Chekiang Relations

References: P. 441

Questions: 1. What financial transaction is apparently at the root of the present rumors on this subject? 2. What is the present position of Chekiang as regards Peking? 3. Discuss the strength and weaknesses of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan's position at present. 4, What are the ideas current as to the plans for an attack on Marshal Chi? What would be gained by such an attack?

Topic 3: China's Armies

References: Pp. 413-15

Questions: 1. Discuss the plans for a military conference. What leaders are omitted from this conference according to present suggested plans? Why? 2. What is Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang doing at present? 3. How many are said to be under arms in China today? 4. Discuss the plans which are apparently under consideration for the disbandment of troops in China. 5. What are Mr. Dailey's ideas as to the effects of militarism in China on this country's future?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Chinese Cotton Exchanges

References: Pp. 418,420,422,433-4

Questions: 1. What is speculation? 2. What is a cotton exchange? 3. When was the first organized exchange started in Shanghai? 4. What is margin money? What are "spots or futures"? 5. What causes fluctuation on the exchange? 6. "The exchanges serve as price barometers". Explain. 7. Why is it difficult to obtain "inside information" on the cotton exchange? 8. Discuss the value of Japanese yarn. Explain its value. 9. How much of the spindlage in Shanghai is Japanese owned? 10. Explain why the death of famous men may affect the market. 11. What type of people make money on the exchange?

Topic 2: Japanese Government Loan

References; P. 441

Questions: 1. Why is the Japanese Government floating a large loan in America and London? Give at least two reasons. 2. What per cent interest will be paid on this loan? Is this high or low? Explain why. 3. Are the Japanese people pleased to have this loan floated at this rate of interest? Explain.

Note: For discussion of the business outlook in the United States for this year, cf. p. 444. For notes on automobile manufactures in America, cf. p. 434.

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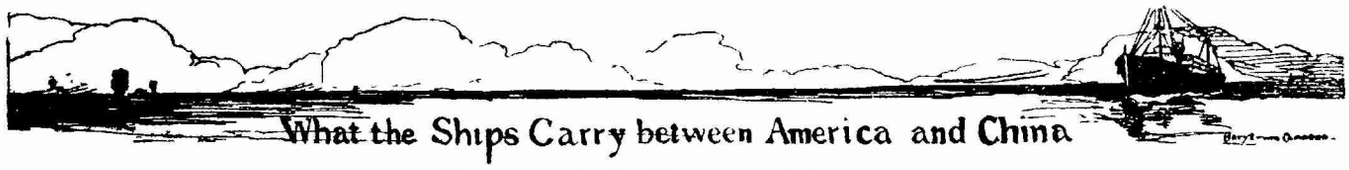

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—Piece or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Jan. Tls. 1.24 equal Gold

S. S. Hannawa, January 18. from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	1,426
Wheat	,,	52,500
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	388,448

S. S. Grace Dollar, January 16. From U. S. A.

Iron Plate Cuttings	Pls.	11,435

S. S. Empress of Russia, January 16. From U. S. A.

Fish, Salt	,,	1,023

S. S. Wawalona, January 16, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	221
Wheat	,,	7,500

S. S. Edgefield, January 17, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw. Bls. 200	Pls.	741
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,258
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	7,500

S. S. Kendal Castle, January 19, from U. S. A.

Linen	Yds.	1,359
Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	5,106
Dextrine	,,	63
Paper, Writing	,,	29
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,698
Cigarettes	Mille	75,000

S. S. Hamburg Maru, January 25. To San Francisco:

Tallow, Vegetable	Pls.	1,260

To New York:

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	11
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	35
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	1
Antimony, Regulus	,,	840
Arsenic	,,	168
Camphor	,,	452
Feathers	,,	229
Groundnuts	,,	1,590
Hides, Buffalo	,,	148
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	49
Oil, Camphor	,,	188
Oil, Wood	,,	1,244
Seed, Sesamum	,,	1,680
Hats, Tush	Pcs.	10,800
Skins, Weasel	,,	5,000

S. S. Gothic Prince, January 22, from U. S. A.

Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	1,200
Iron Wire Rope, Old	,,	718
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	3,386
Wire Shorts	,,	453
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,685
Steel, Bamboo	,,	2,029
Cement	,,	282
Glucose	,,	254
Gum, Arabic	,,	22
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	898
Leather, Calf, Enamelled	,,	1
Paper, Coated	,,	25
,, Unclassed	,,	437
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	8,373
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	19
Wax, Paraffin	,,	849
Oilcloth	Pcs.	1,700
Organs	,,	26
Typewriters	,,	5
Files	,,	410
Cigarettes	Mille	72,000
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs.		
25	Hk. Tls.	2,179
Machinery	,, ,,	114,867

S. S. Korea Maru, January 26. To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.64
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	1.01
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	10
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	58
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	1
Antimony Regulus	,,	336
Brassware	,,	20
Feathers	,,	38
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	19
Umbrellas	Pcs.	16,717
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	453

To San Pedro.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	13

To Los Angeles.

Tea, Green:		
Hyson, Shanghai	,,	1
Umbrellas	Pcs	1,951
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	496

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	1,686

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White	,,	88

To Boston:

Hides, Cow	,,	76

To Chicago:

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls.48	,,	48.70
Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	3
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	318

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 160	Pls.	160.33
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 80	,,	80.32
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 110	,,	111.56
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 397	,,	1,456
Brassware	,,	8
Feathers	,,	199
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	Pls.	19
Straw Braid, White	,,	54
Wool, Sheep's	,,	6,355
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	14,400
Skin Clothing, Lamb	,,	450
Skins, Lamb	,,	5,000
,, Marmot	,,	4,709
,, Rabbit	,,	5,000
Carpets	,,	9,449

S. S. President Lincoln, January 21, from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	671
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 375	Pls.	1,330
Iron Plate Cuttings	,,	151
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	808
Barley, Pearl	,,	19
Beans	,,	22
Butter	,,	221
Coffee	,,	2
Fruits, Canned	,,	115
Fruits, Fresh	,,	11
Glue, Cow	,,	25
Ink, Printing	,,	284
Leather, Sole	,,	213
Leather, Colored	,,	1
Macaroni	,,	16
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Milk, Evaporated	,,	239
Oranges, Fresh	,,	129
Paper Wrapping	,,	9
,, Writing	,,	4
,, Unclassed	,,	3,398
Soda, Sulphite of	,,	75
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	34,950
Motor-cars	,,	12
Motor-trucks	,,	25
Typewriters	,,	16
Canned Meats	Doz.	85
Coffee, in Tins	,,	65
Cigarettes	Mille	2,500
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	26,375
Paints, Unclassed	,,	450
Varnish	,,	228
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	25,762
Treasure, Silver Bars	,,	750,908

S. S. Shinyo Maru, January 23. from U. S. A.

Carbon, Black	Pls.	316
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 250	,,	904
Fish, Salt	,,	4,532
Leadfoil & Tinfoil	,,	1,128
Leather, Kid	,,	1
Leather, Sole	,,	75
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,344
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,037
Cigarettes	Mille	15,000
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	282,351

S. S. Eldridge, January 23, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	2,205

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The re-opening of the market after the Chinese New Year Holidays has been a rather weak undertone due to the rumors of the political squabble in China, and at the close of the market the predominating sentiment seemed to be in favor of steady prices. Farmers were rather reluctant in their offerings, the effect was off-set by the better feeling in buying circles. As against any temporary factors that may be construed bearish by some, there remains the strong underlying fact that we are beginning to experience the shortage of supplies due to the farmers refusing to sell at current rates and the limited stocks in the interior marts. Whether the remaining cotton available will be entirely exhausted before the end of the summer or whether some surplus will remain to be carried over to another season, that surplus cannot in any event be large, and there would be no reason to press its sale, unless the expectations were for an enormous crop next season.

If we add to all of the above that practically the whole world will be in need of the raw material and that such overwhelming odds may result in a world demand at any moment, we cannot help feeling that cotton is very good property to hold, and we advise buying on moderate reactions.

Yarn:—Since our last report, our market has been generally weak, prices have eased off some Tls. 3.00 to Tls. 4.00 and at the close, the undertone was steady. As to the future prospects, we continue to regard the outlook for higher prices owing to the fact that stocks locally and in the interior marts are light.

Liverpool, February, 14, 1924

Liverpool Market:—

Fair Middling Spot	18.99	Pence
,, March	18.52	,,
,, May	18.55	,,

Market:—*Weak.*

New York, February, 14, 1924.

New York Market:—

March	31.78	Cents
May	32.05	,,
July	30.52	,,
Oct.	27.20	,,
Dec	26.80	,,
Spot	32.15	,,

Market:—*Weak.*

Bombay, February, 14, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	609	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March	,,	525	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, March	,,	587	,, ,,

Market:—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	47.50
Shanghai, Spot	,,	45.00
M-ginned, Spot	,,	45.50
Taichong, Spot	,,	46.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	47.00
Ningpo, Spot	,,	42.00

Market:—*Steady.*

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27-533

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Feb. 16, 1924, Civil No. 149, Gun Kwei Long v. Carl Crow; testimony taken of plaintiff, Gun Sze Yu, H. Robertson, Gun Sun Sze; continued.

Judgments and Orders:

Feb. 12, 1924, Cause No. 726, Lane v. Lane; order modifying decree.
" 14, " " " 1132, In re application of Oscar W. Nelson to change his name; decree.
" 14, " " " 530, In re Laura Brown's estate; order for closing administration.
" 14, " " " 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; order approving application for allowance of claim.
" 14, " " " 2375, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. H. Rosenberg; judgment for plaintiff.
" 14, " " " 2137, In re Bertha N. Schrack's Will; order for closing administration.

(By the Commissioner)

Feb. 14, 1924, Civil No. 135, China Fibre Container Co. v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

EMIL S. FISCHER, Plaintiff, vs. CHARLES STONE, Defendant
WOO YUNG CHONG, First Intervenor,
ALICE RUDE HANSEN, Second Intervenor.

(continued from last week)

is a special provision. This document has to be executed in the presence of authorities.

Q But that document must be shown to the court and the court must be satisfied that the agreement has been reached?

A Yes, certainly." (II, 39, 40)

What we are asked to do here is not to set aside the divorce (which is probably the last thing the second intervenor would desire) but to ignore the one feature favorable (to plaintiff) of the preliminary settlement entered into according to Austrian law and with the formal sanction of the Austrian Court, and to do so because it provided *inter alia* for a divorce. The authorities[12] cited to this contention do not seem in point for there the sole and undisputed consideration for the rejected agreements was the procuring of a divorce. With the divorce feature omitted, nothing remained to support the agreement. But from the Notarial Act of Feb. 18, 1914, all provisions regarding divorce might have been eliminated and there would have remained a lawful consideration. For, instead of the marriage settlement, which both parties recognized in the Notarial Act, there was substituted a less onerous undertaking by the wife and the husband's relinquishment of any further claim afforded, as we have seen, a sufficient consideration.

But we are not required to uphold the Notarial Act in order to find this mortgage valid. The latter, while required in the former, is, nevertheless, a separate document and transaction, executed on a different occasion, containing no requirement of divorce, reciting a distinct consideration and evidently replacing the original marriage settlement which again supplied a consideration. Thus, under Austrian law, the wife was still a minor when the mortgage was executed, tho under English law she had long passed majority. But, in the absence of proof to the contrary, we must assume[13] that the Austrian law, like our own,[14] requires disaffirmance within a reasonable time after attaining majority and that is not even alleged here. The second intervenor attained her majority, even under Austrian law, in 1916, tho she was then no longer an Austrian. Not until she filed her petition, some six and one half years later, do we find an unequivocal repudiation of the mortgage to plaintiff.

Nor do we find support for the averment that its execution was "secured by fraud, duress and deceit." On the contrary she seems to have been quite willing

12. Muckenburg v. Holler, 29 Ind. 139, 92 Am. Dec. 345; Goodwin v. Goodwin, 4 Day (Conn.), 343; Sayles v. Sayles, 21 N. H. 312, 53 Am. Dec. 208; Palmer v. Palmer, 26 Utah, 31, 72 Pac. 3.
13. Bahlke v. Brown, I Extrater. 340; U. S. v. Bascom, I Extrater. 389; Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law (2nd. Ed.), XII, 1084.
14. Cyc. XXII, 612.

Feb. 14, 1924, Civil No. 147, Aikosha Dairy v. F. C. Craig; order of dismissal.
,, 19, ,, Estate ,, 44, In re Elizabeth W. Arthur's will; order admitting will to probate.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Feb. 12, 1924, Cause No. 2375, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. H. Rosenberg; motion for judgment by default.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 726, Lane v. Lane; affidavit.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1212, In re Will H. Brun's Estate; petition.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co.; plaintiff's affidavit.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. M. Wulfsohn & Co.; petition for new trial; notice.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2384, C. A. Stewart v. G. Crane; petition; summons issued.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; notice of appeal.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 530, In re Laura Brown's estate; receipt.
,, 14, ,, Corpn. ,, 86, Shanghai Estate Co. Inc.; annual statement.
,, 14, ,, Cause ,, 1856, Yu Fong S/S Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; praecipe for writ of execution.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 1686, In re Sewart-Crane Co. Inc.; application for allowance of claim for legal services.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co.; plaintiff's brief on motion to tax costs.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2298, In re Harrison King Wright's will; final account.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2364, P. W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; answer.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2384, C. A. Stewart v. G. Crane; marshal's return of summons.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; affidavit of publication.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2341, In re Richard Swain's will; affidavits of publication.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2347, In re William H. Lowe's estate; affidavit of publication.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2358, In re Caroline F. Swain's will; affidavit of publication.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2370, In re Edward H. Murray's estate; affidavit of publication.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; affidavit of publication.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2374, In re Julian C. Petit's will; affidavit of publication.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2135, A. Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co. Inc.; stipulation.

(By the Commissioner)

Feb. 13, 1924, Civil No. 149, Gun Kwei Long v. Carl Crow; answer.
,, 18, ,, Estate ,, 44, In re Elizabeth W. Arthur's will; petition; certificate of death; depositions.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 44, In re Elizabeth W. Arthur's will; deposition; oath of executor; letters testamentary.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 38, In re Henry G. Talcott's will; affidavit of publication.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 45, In re Phillip L. Bickel's will; petition.

to execute it. Her statement (II, 5) that plaintiff "appointed" her guardian is manifestly incorrect and plaintiff states (II, 201) that the guardian was appointed by the Austrian Consul General in Shanghai which was not plaintiff's residence. That plaintiff knew the guardian or that the latter agreed with the former on certain questions of policy does not show fraud, duress or deceit, and the second intervenor, tho given the opportunity (II, 37), did not claim that they had misled her. She seems to have exercised her own choice of a legal adviser and no prejudice is claimed as a result of his advice.

Finally, the mortgage is expressly recognized and confirmed in an order (Ex. R) of the Austrian Consular Court sitting as a "court of guardianship" and thus supplying the one defect claimed for the marriage settlement. This order was entered on Sept. 23, 1914, more than five months after the divorce, and could not have contributed to the latter nor have been affected by its alleged illegality. This order of a foreign court having jurisdiction of the parties cannot be ignored in this court.[15] The validity of this mortgage can be denied only by overturning certain fundamental principles. Our conclusion on this branch of the case, therefore, is that plaintiff's claim under the marriage settlement was sufficiently recognized by the second intervenor to render its release valuable to her and thus to afford a consideration for the mortgage which she voluntarily executed and which was finally confirmed by an order of the Austrian Court with the effect of a foreign judgment.

II

But it is urged that this proceeding is barred by the statute of limitations. The mortgage was executed on February 23, 1914 and payment of the debt secured by it was promised "as soon as the divorce now pending * * will be granted" which was on June 23, 1914, (I, 11) while plaintiff's petition was not filed until Nov. 17, 1921. More than seven years, consequently, had elapsed from the accrual of the cause of action while the time allowed is only six.[16] But within a few weeks after the debt became due, war was declared between Austria-Hungary, of which plaintiff was then a subject, and Great Britain in whose Consulate General at Shanghai the mortgaged land was registered, as the mortgage (Ex. A) itself recites. In fact such registration continued until May 1, 1920 (Ex. D). Moreover, the mortgage deed itself had been deposited for safe keeping in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, a British institution (I, 4) and attempts to secure it proved fruitless until 1919 when it was obtained "by instructions of the British Minister". (Id.) Any effective proceeding to foreclose, therefore, would seem to have been possible in the British Court alone. For no other court could then have rendered a decree under which a sale could have so taken place as to pass a marketable title and

15. Chinese Maritime Customs v. American Oriental Bank, 2 Extrater. 367; Ritchie v. McMullen, 159 U. S. 235, 40 L. ed. 133.
16. Extraterritorial Remedial Code, sec. 31 (3).

(*Continued next week*)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down.**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Nights Express T.P.L. Express
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05		—	
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a											—		—	
Soochow ... ... d.		8.39		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											13.00		14.35	9.35
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		—	—
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		—	10.06
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		—	19.50
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		—	16.00
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20	Pukow ... ... a.											14.58		18.49	16.02
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15		23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang ... d					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27		0.52
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2.44	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26		—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46		2.41
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52		3.53
Tientsin East ... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32			4.58
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—			6.26
Peking ... ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00			6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	8.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.34	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.49	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down — Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) — Zahkou-Shanghai North — Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei ... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.06*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.43*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai ... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing ... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehsah ... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17
Changan ... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51
Hangchow ... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45
Zahkou ... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehsah ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai ... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction ... d.	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.58*	*16.07*	*18.48*	..	*22.37*
Shanghai South ... a.	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14.10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North ... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ... dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	...	...	18.30	...
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.48	23.10	Hangchow ... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow ... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	...	Kenshangmun ... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	...	Konzenchiao ... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15